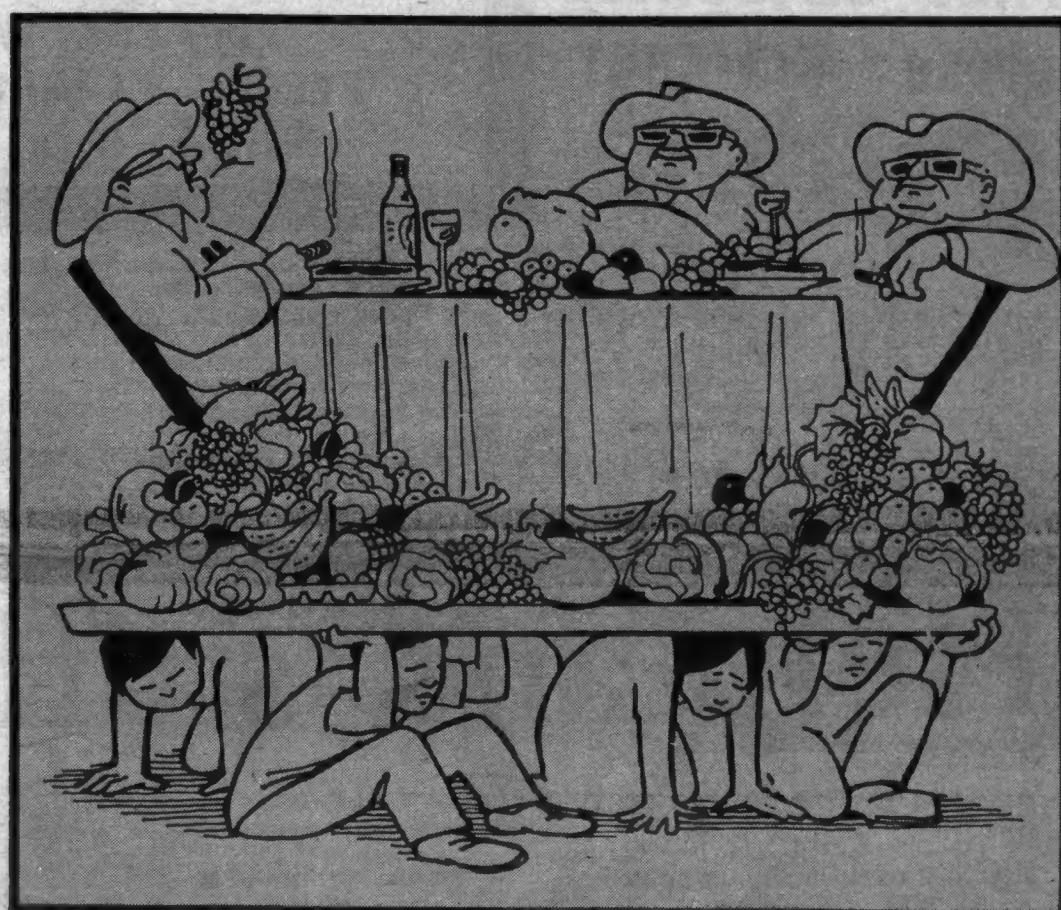


POUNDMAKER

Vol. 2 No. 7 Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper July 26 - Aug. 1, 1973

Free

Boycott grapes and lettuce! page 5



Government banditry in Kooteney valley

page 8

Death at any price

page 12

FREE CLASSIFIEDS phone 433-5041

Volunteer!

For information on any of these positions contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011 Jasper Avenue, 482-6431.

Part-time and full-time volunteers are needed at the Edmonton Day Centre for ex-psychiatric patients.

If you are a teenager who is mature for their age and interested in helping older people, the Sherbrooke lodge requires your services as a candy stripper for the summer months.

Volunteers are needed to help with family camps at Moone Lake Bay on Lake Wabamum for July 22 - August 5, 1973. (Qualified nurse, lifeguard, and a cook).

The Family Planning Service needs counsellors to speak to groups and counsel on a one to one basis. Beginning September, training and orientation is provided.

Volunteers are needed by a local Hospital to help with the Mobile Patients shopping cart program. Responsibilities of the volunteer would include visiting and making purchases from the gift shop for bedridden patient.

Camp counsellors are needed during the months of July and August. If you are interested in working with small groups within a camp setting, contact the Volunteer Action Centre.

Drivers with Class A license are required to drive for children and family camping expeditions; must be over 21 and have an A licence.

The Boyle Street Co-op needs volunteers to work in an office setting who possess clerical skills.

Are you interested in hospital administration? Volunteers are required at the W. W. Cross Cancer Institute to partake in hospital programs. Transportation and some meals are provided.

Probation Officers are needed by various social service agencies in Edmonton. Training and orientation is provided. Must be over 18 years of age and interested in helping with these programs.

V. O. N. requires drivers to pick up hot meals at various nursing homes and deliver them to the homes of the disabled in various areas of the city.

The University of Alberta Hospital needs volunteers to assist the personnel director with clerical duties.

Are you able to relate on a one to one basis with troubled adolescents? If so, the City Social Service Department requires your services as a volunteer.

If you are a woman 18 years of age or older, capable of providing friendship and support to a young girl between the ages of 8 and 16 years of age on a one to one basis, you are needed as a Big Sister.

The Edmonton Public School Board has openings for volunteers who would be interested in helping instruct grades 1 to 10 reading classes.

FREE CLASSIFIED phone 433-5041

WANT NEWS OF QUEBEC? Subscribe to Québec Solidarity Committee Newservice, 542 Huron Street, Toronto. \$3.00 yearly.

Abonnez-vous à QUEBEC-PRESSE, hebdomadaire des Gauches de Québec. Envoyez un chèque ou un mandat-poste de \$15.00 fait à l'ordre de Québec-Presse 9670 rue Pélouquin Montréal 358, P. Q.

Anyone interested in learning French the proper way should phone - 422-1701

AID TO SPANISH PRISONERS: Imprisoned under Fascism. We need clothes, old stamps of any nation, or cash to send to prisoners and their families - the clothes are shared among fellow prisoners and their families as is any medical aid or food received (bought with cash donations). Political prisoners receive as much as 20 years imprisonment. If you can help in any way please contact Eugene at 432-7823.

5 fluorescent light fixtures 15 dollars each or best offer. Panda Chinese Snacks 435-7622

1969 VOLKSWAGEN FOR SALE. Owner leaving Canada. Excellent condition, with radio and snow tires. Mileage 42,000 only. Price \$800 or closest. Contact Patrick Obadoni, 10921-80 Avenue, 439-3652 any time.

Child Care-Adoption

South Edmonton Regional Office, Dept. of Health and Social Development 433-4411
West Edmonton Regional Office 484-7742

Community Development

Area 12 Action Group 439-3669 9758-88 Ave.
Area 13 Co-ordinating Council 4661144 6226 Fulton Road
Boyle Street Community Services Co-op 424-4106 10348-96 St.
Citizenship Development Branch, State Dept. 425-6730 9828-104 Ave.
Edmonton Social Planning Council 424-0331 10006-107 St.
Hardisty Drop-In Centre 469-0423 10535-62 St.
Human Resources Development Authority 429-2602 #206, 10025-108 St.
Indian Affairs Branch (Fed. Govt.) 425-5639 27th Floor, CN Tower
Jasper Place Community Services Centre 4897794 15626-100A Ave.
Metis Association of Alberta 452-9550 #303-10405-100 Ave.
Social Service Dept., City of Edmonton 425-5270 5th Floor, CN Tower
West Ten (West 107) 4826511 12225-105 Ave.

Counselling

Alcoholics Anonymous 422-2764
Point 3 Project 488-3033 10029-116 St.
Project Recovery 488-1018 10341-121 St.
Alexander Ross Society 434-3802
Debtors Assistance Board 423-7861 102A Ave & 97 St. (Court House)

Help and stuff

Family Service Association 424-4161 9919 103th Street
Emergency Clinic 482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers) 482-4276 9917-116 St.

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre 477-1151 223, 116 Ave. -34 St.
Community Day Nursery 424-3730 9641-102A Ave.
Downtown Day Care Centre 424-1793 10031-109 St.
Glengarry Day Care Centre 475-2151 13315-89 St.
Jasper Place Day Care 489-2243 15508-104 Ave.
Primrose Place Day Care 466-3903 85 St. -95 Ave.
Student Union & Community Day Care 432-1245 8917-112 St.
West End Day Care 452-4145 9915-148 St.

Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control & Abortion Referral 9231-87 St.
Planned Parenthood Association 433-8220 Box 4022
University Health Service 439-4991 (U of A)
Birthright 423-2852 10039-113 St.
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers) 482-4276 9917-116 St.
Threshold Group Home for Unwed Mothers 488-9199 9918-112 St.

Hostels

Bissell Men's Centre 424-1728 9560-103A Ave.

Edmonton Central Hostel Organization (E. C. H. O.) 424-4648 10124-99 St.
Single Men's Hostel 423-3402 10014-109A Avenue
Women's Overnight Shelter 424-5768 10218-108 St.
Y. M. C. A. 424-8047 10030-102A Ave.
Y. W. C. A. 422-8176 10032-103 St.

Housing

Canative Housing 488-6131 10176-117 St.
Edmonton Housing Bureau 423-1549
Handicapped Housing Society 433-4937 10015-82 Ave.
Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op 484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

Legal Services

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association 429-1608 10006-107 St.
Legal Aid Society of Alberta 423-3311 10136-100 St.
Native Counselling Services of Alberta 423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.
Office of the Ombudsman 423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Student Legal Services 432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.

Free Food

Bissell Centre 423-2285 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Native Friendship Centre 488-4991 10176-117 St.

A CONCERT! A DANCE!

A PARTY!

commences at 8:00 pm

FRI., AUG. 10, at the HOVEL
(109 St. and Jasper Ave.)

It's the gala

POUNDMAKER BENEFIT BALL

-with-

HOT COTTAGE, WINNIPEG'S PIPER

and special guest star

SPINEY NORMAN

BEER! - 3 bottles for \$1.00

admission: \$2.00; couples: \$3.50

Family Services Dept., Sally Ann 424-6924 #2, 9656 Jasper Ave.
Marian Center 424-3544 10928-98 St.
Operation Friendship 424-4106 10348-96 St.
Women's Overnight Shelter 424-5768 10218-108 St.

Social Action

Action Group of the Disabled 435-1790 10005-107 St.
Alberta Federation of Labour 454-6307
Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association 429-1608 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group 423-1163 10006-107 St.
Industrial Workers of the World, P. O. Box 2827, Station A, 439-5879
Humans on Welfare 424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.
Pensioners Concerned Box 5882, Station L Edmonton

Complaints

Better Business Bureau 482-2341 11765 Jasper Ave.
Industrial Claims Consultant 454-5969 12215-135 Ave.
Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt. 423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board 424-0321 10237-98 St.

Political Groups

Social Credit League of Alberta 9974 Jasper Ave. 424-0568
New Democratic Party 429-0797 10361-97 St.
Communist Party of Canada 422-4797
Room 1, 9542 Jasper (above Jerry's cafe)
Progressive Conservative Association 422-6636 3rd Floor, 9912-103 St.
Liberal Party 422-1977 2nd Floor, 10026-105 St.
Social Revolutionary Anarchist Federation, P. O. Box 2827, Station A

Cops invade Royal Alex

The strike of service employees at the Royal Alexandra Hospital is now several weeks old, and rumours that it is drawing to an end are flying. A source close to Alderman B. C. Tanner, chairman of city council's Hospital Board, which negotiates with the strikers, says he expects the strike to be settled shortly. He claims the city is going to give a better offer than the union at the Calgary General Hospital won, including most wage demands and a thirty eight and a half hour week. C. U. P. E. is asking for a hundred dollars a week minimum wage

and a thirty seven and a half hour week, among other things. Ian Downey, negotiator for CUPE says that events are at an impasse, however. He says the union is waiting for the city to make a new offer, and expects one to come in the near future. According to various estimates, by the city and the union, the strike has saved the Alex somewhere in the neighbourhood of a million dollars by reducing the level of operations considerably. However, it appears that a large

amount of money has been thrown away on police protection for the hospital. About thirty-five city police have been hired for guard duty during their off hours. The administration apparently expects the strikers to get violent. So the picketting area and the interior of the hospital are closely patrolled. One personal friend of mine, a patient in the hospital, finds it somewhat disturbing to see a cop walking past him every few minutes. What is the surveillance costing? This is extremely hard to estimate.

The main reason for this is the difficulty in finding out how many guards have been hired for how many hours. But it is possible to make reasonable guesses about a minimum cost. If twenty men were hired per day, eight hours at a time, five days a week, the cost would be about \$4000 a week if the guards got \$5 an hour, \$4000 a week to protect the hospital from a peacefully striking union. And B. C. Tanner has the nerve to ask the strikers to give a little! It's easy to see which side in the dispute has been intolerant.

Are men worth more?

The University of Alberta is employing two girls on groundscrew this summer. But it isn't quite equality... something happened between being employed as groundscrew and being paid as official groundscrew. Apparently groundscrew women are M-1 classification, and are paid at the same wage rate as the women janitorial staff in Lister Hall, for example. Groundscrew women are officially garbage picker-uppers. Groundscrew men are M-2 classification and do 'heavier' work--hoe gardens and cut the lawns on elaborate mowers. "Don't quote me," nervously asked the groundscrew man who had told me the story, "I may not have my facts right." One fact is sure. Garbage picker-uppers are worth \$1 less per hour than official groundscrew (truly a status role). One dollar less per hour, eight hours a day, five days a week for a summer--maybe 15 weeks--is \$600 less to take back to school.

Everyone was somewhat confused at first: the girls thought they were official groundscrew, thought they would be paid the same wage and wrote to the Ombudsman to question their rights. G. Jutte, manager of grounds maintenance, who employed the two girls ("a good man" chorused all groundscrew, official or not), had employed them as official groundscrew and had thought they would be paid the same wage. Then that something happened--maybe the budget came through and... no one really understands... but suddenly groundscrew women are garbage picker-uppers. When I told Judy Riddle, one of the two girls, that I was doing a story on how she was being ripped off, she vehemently protested: "I'm not being

ripped off. I like my job. I don't do the same thing as the guys. None of the guys pick up garbage. I don't operate any machinery. I don't have to pick up anything heavy if I don't want to... I like the job. It's slack. The foreman is great... Don't write anything about it." I don't blame her. It's a good job even at \$1 less. It's slack, as Judy put it. It pays well. Well, at least, it is a good job in comparison to what is available to most girls as unskilled summer labour. Pity the waitress, rushing madly about on her feet 8-9 hours a day, without overtime, on a shift that pays few tips, for \$1.75 an hour. They don't complain because they feel lucky to have any job what-so-ever. A groundscrew woman is in seventh heaven in comparison.

No one wants to be a martyr over some technical classification. Keep the job and be grateful. The two "garbage picker-uppers" cannot afford to ask themselves these questions: Why such a division of labour? Are they inherently incapable of operating machinery? Is the privilege of not lifting heavy mugs if they don't want to worth \$600? Why is tedious garbage-picking less valuable work than mowing lawns on machines. For equal money, I'd mow lawns. It's not quite illegal. It can be argued that groundscrew men do not do similar work to garbage-pickers. Two girls can't form a union. They'd prefer it if you didn't make a fuss and start screaming OPPRESSION and DISCRIMINATION and SEXIST. "The foreman is good. The job is slack" Judy pleaded. It's not worth it to become a victim. And so everyone is content.

Manitoba Election

If the election of an NDP government in Manitoba in 1969 was an accident, this year Manitobans showed they were happy about it. New Democrats took 32 of 55 seats in the Legislature. With this majority, the government is in a position to challenge the elites that have ruled Manitoba since the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919. Even a government as mildly reformist as Schreyer's evokes intense bitterness and hostility from the business community. The formation of the Group for Good Government demonstrated this. The strategy of the GGG was simple--not to fragment the right-

wing vote between Liberals and Tories. It proved effective in some constituencies. Since the GGG did not field candidates but simply endorsed the anti-Socialist most likely to win, it did not have to disclose the source of its funding. The Manitoba Election Act requires all political parties to disclose any contributions over \$100. The GGG proved an effective dodge whereby to channel funds. The GGG also demonstrated the amazing continuity of Manitoba's reactionaries. During the strike of 1919, the Citizens' Committee of 1000 was formed--responsible, respectable citizens

see page 15



POUNDMAKER/JULY 26 - AUGUST 1

CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS		HOST
FRIDAY (July 27)		
11:30 A.M.	PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS:	A tribute to one of Europe's leading conductors, Istvan Kertesz, who drowned in April while swimming at Haifa in Israel; an interview with Galt MacDermot, composer of "Hair".
6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Sandra Must piano. Haydn: Sonata in E flat. Lucina Bred cello & Eve Stofek piano. Beethoven: Sonata in D, op. 102 No. 2. Bloch: Meditation Hebraique. Karen McNaughton piano. Martin: No. 1, 3 and 2 from "Eight Preludes".
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT:	Rafael Fruhbeck de Burgos conducting. Strauss: Don Juan; Prokofiev: Concerto No. 1 in D for violin and orchestra; Brahms: Symphony No. 1
10:30 P.M.	PACIFICA:	A discussion of Japan's entry into the inflationary spiral.
SATURDAY (July 28)		
9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	Perspectives and insights on education by the renowned American scientist, inventor and educator - the late Charles Kettering.
9:30 A.M.	NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:	"The Early Fifties" with music by Messiaen, Stockhausen and Boulez.
1:00 P.M.	THE TASTE:	Jazz music.
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Vivaldi: Gloria; Gouge: Mississippi Suites; Haydn: Toy Symphony.
7:45 P.M.	THE MIXED BAG:	Leon Russell featured with music from the album set 'Live'.
9:00 P.M.	H.P. SAUCE:	Music and conversation with Lightin' Slim and B.B. King.
SUNDAY (July 29)		
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	A discussion on the technical and legal possibilities relative to electronic surveillance equipment.
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	Pope's 'The Rape of the Lock' with Peggy Ashcroft and 'The Suicide Club' by R.L. Stevenson with Sir Lawrence Olivier.
8:00 P.M.	CONTINENTAL MUSICALS:	Popular music from Continental Europe.
MONDAY (July 30)		
11:30 A.M.	DIALOGUE:	Conversation with Dick Smith and Jim Jenson of 'Uncles at Large'.
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Gilbert & Sullivan: The Sorcerers; Coleridge-Taylor: Hiawatha's Wedding Feast.
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	The letter 'S' predominates the list of Dekoven's musical preferences tonight.
10:30 P.M.	SONGS OF SCOTLAND:	Recordings of Scottish folksongs. "The Ballads", part 2.
TUESDAY (July 31)		
11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Ross Harvey editor of 'Poundmaker'.
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Brahms: Hungarian Dances; Schoenberg: Suite for String Orchestra; Strauss: Vienna Life.
7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	A new approach for analyzing single fetal cells.
8:00 P.M.	PACIFICA:	A documentary/interview about the fall of Jerusalem to Israeli forces during the June, 1967 War.
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Brent Titcomb and King Anderson provide the music tonight.
WEDNESDAY (August 1)		
9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.
12 NOON	THE NOON BEAT:	30 minutes of news information (news, stock market, road, weather and sports).
4:00 P.M.	THE RUSH HOUR:	Rock, blues, pop, jazz.
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Selji Ozawa conductor. Alexis Weissenberg soloist. Ligeti: 'Melodien' for orchestra; Chopin: piano concerto number 1; Bartok: suite from 'miraculous mandarin'.
10:30 P.M.	NORTHERN FOLK:	Canadian contemporary folk music and artists.
11:00 P.M.	JAZZ SHOW:	Just jazz.
THURSDAY (August 2)		
11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.
7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	The transfer of drugs from mother to unborn child, and some of the effects of this.
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Jazz scene survey with music and conversation.
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Continuation of a presentation of all 31 Caruso recordings made between 1902 and 1904 - his first.
10:30 P.M.	ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Music by Brent Titcomb, King Anderson and Richard Hart.

LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

11129 80 ave.

Opposition to S.U. Exec. continues to build

Dear Editor,

Opposition to the Building Policy enforced by the Students' Union Executive against the Young Socialists is beginning to mount rapidly.

Henry Malta, Edmonton organizer of the Young Socialists, had invited George Mantor, President of the U. of A. Students' Union, to take part in an open public debate, Wednesday, July 25, in the Students' Union Building. Mantor was to attempt to defend his actions in calling campus police to expell the Young Socialists from SUB and to prevent them from selling their literature in that building on Thursday, July 5.

The Students' Union President, however, preferred not to face the angry students and therefore avoided the meeting.

Students representing various clubs spoke against Mantor's actions in the public discussion which took the place of the debate. Representatives were heard from the Young Socialists, the Committee to Defend Student Rights, the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, the Kraft Boycott Committee, and the Communist Party of Canada.

Charlotte MacDonald, Students' Council member and chairwoman of the Committee to Defend Student Rights, read a list of groups and individuals who have agreed to make representations and/or to send representatives to Students' Council on Monday, July 30, at 7:00 p. m., in the G. F. C. Chambers, University Hall.

The list includes: the Young Socialists, the Committee to Defend Student Rights, the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, the Progressive Conservative Youth, POUNDMAKER, the Women's Programme Centre, the U of A Dance Club, the Ski Club, the Angela Davis Club (Communist Party of Canada), Mike Crowson, and the Kraft Boycott Committee.

Letters from several sources were

also read. A member of the Inter-University Christian Fellowship wrote to complain that the ban on literature tables "affects the Christian Ministry on campus quite adversely" and to point out that Mr. Mantor has not yet adequately answered the arguments of Mr. Malta in favour of the students' right to use the Students' Union Building.

The editor of POUNDMAKER wrote a strong letter suggesting that the Executive place the interests of the students ahead of their own interests if they plan to continue in office.

The Students' Union of the University of British Columbia strongly condemned the actions of the U of A Executive: "Your policy to restrict the activities of campus clubs... is disgraceful but even worse is your eviction by use of the campus police of the Young Socialists from the S. U. B. Such action is a flagrant disregard for everything the student movement has ever fought for."

The U. B. C. councillors emphasized that students' councils are "given the responsibility to represent the interests of students" and that therefore they "should be the most democratic organizations in society."

The letters and representations support a motion to be introduced in Students' Council on Monday, July 30. The motion would provide that all student groups and all political organizations may distribute literature in the S. U. B. mall at any time without payment of a fee. At present such activity is permitted only on Fridays after payment of a monetary fee.

The Committee to Defend Students' Rights is approaching Students' Unions across Canada to issue statements supporting their struggle for democracy on campus.

All groups or individuals interested in writing letters of support or making representations to Students' Council are urged to contact the Committee c/o Charlotte MacDonald, 11631-76 Avenue, 436-0604.

MORE DUCK!

Dear Doctor Duck,

I'm a new reader of your newspaper, and I just noticed your column. Keep up the good work, my boy! You've got those younger fellows beat by a mile! Offhand, do you know of something bio-degradable to brush my teeth with? Thank you. Kindly,

Desert Pete

SORRY

Contrary to our original intentions, POUNDMAKER will not be printing a literary supplement this week due to the uniformly poor quality of the submissions we received.

It has been a most depressing exercise. We are convinced that there are good poets out there, but they most certainly are not in communication with us.

Perhaps we shall try again in the near future. Keep watching.

Doctor Duck

My Dear Desert Pete,

Let me just say that it is truly a pleasure to hear from one so obviously well versed in the realms of real appreciation of the finer things in life coupled with a healthy respect for one's elders.

Having to deal with the neanderthalic troglodytes that festoon this establishment day after day can have a marked deleterious affect on a man (or duck) of culture. Thus, your epistle was a most pleasant surprise.

As to bio-degradable toothpaste, you can always use a combination of salt and baking soda, except that its abrasive qualities are wildly variant and it does not have any of the fluoride additives that are found in many brand-name toothpastes, Crest and Colgate being two of the better ones.

Many of the health food stores in and around town carry various kinds of organic bio-degradable toothpastes, but I would check their abrasives and fluoride content first before using them if I were you.

And, as always, remember that for healthy teeth, it isn't so much a matter of what you brush with as what you eat. Thanks for writing.

DUCK!

by Doctor Duck, physician, metaphysician, bon vivant

Hello, friends. I hope you'll forgive absence from last week's paper, but I was down in Mexico researching a novel method of curing depression and lordy me if I didn't completely miss the time.

Ah well, I'm back now and ready to resume where last I left off with

ALPHABETICAL AILMENTS AND ANTIDOTES (PART uh... lessee here... hm)

CANKER SORES

This is believed to be caused by an upset stomach. At least that's what I believe. Peppermint tea is good for your stomach. Or you might want to try Adelle Davis' (Mother Goose) suggestions for nutrition: 100mgs. of niacin amide at each meal plus a couple of tablespoons of food yeast for B₆ and pantothenic acid. To deal with the symptoms only:

- cut a clove of garlic and apply it directly to the sore.
- apply baking soda, it burns for a while, but the sore will be gone by the next morning.
- apply poultices of fresh green comfrey leaves or wheat grass.
- for mouth cankers, rinse often with salt water.

And that's about it for this week. Oh yes, I was going to tell you how to get registered under the Alberta Health Care Plan, wasn't I. I was really going to do it this time, too. Honest. It's just that, well... uh... er... MY NOTES WERE STOLEN IN MEXICO. Yeah. That's exactly what happened. So, maybe next week, eh?

S.U. Exec. merely performing true to form

Dear Editor:

The Student's Union Executive's decision to enforce the ban against literature tables in SUB is a blatant act in callous disregard of long-standing student rights.

The Young Socialists have made the issue to appear simply as an attack on them. In our view, the basic issue is the generally reactionary nature of Mantor and his Executive.

This is shown by a few sample facts:

- 1) The Executive's position in attacking the SUB CUPE Local 1368 both during and after the election.
- 2) The Executive's comfortable relationship with SU management (for example, the renewing of the contract with Darrel Ness, the General Manager).
- 3) Notable lack of support for the foreign students on this campus when they were under attack by the Federal Government's Department of Immigration.

A weak and late Council motion and the attendance of Gary Croxton (the only Executive member not on the Mantor election slate) at a few meetings reveal the pathetic disinclination of the Executive to deal with a serious issue affecting the personal lives of hundreds of students on this campus and involving overtly racist attacks on the foreign students.

- 4) The political patronage of hiring Dennis Crockett, Allyn Cadogan, and Carl Kunkhe for paid SU positions (in the Course Guide).
- 5) Pat Delaney's membership in the Conservative Party.

6) Randy MacDonald's attempt at the SUB federal election rally to prevent the candidates of the CPC and the CPC(ML) from speaking. "Why should any Communist speak?" was MacDonald's rationalization for his position.

- 7) The Executive's refusal to allow --in closed session of the Students' Council meeting-- discussion on the SU nomination for President of the U

of A. Naturally, their nomination went forward to the Board of Governors Presidential Selection Committee.

To date, Mantor's response to letters of protest have been arrogant, paternalistic, and flippant. Mantor and his Executive are attacking the democratic interests of the student body and smirking as they do it.

The Angela Davis Club (Communist Party of Canada) calls for students to resist the actions of the Mantor Executive. We call for the Student's Council to amend the Building Code of the Students' Union Building and to guarantee in the Constitution of the SU the right of student organizations to distribute their political literature in SUB.

--Kimball Cariou,
Angela Davis Club
Communist Party of
Canada

Editor's note:

POUNDMAKER strongly condemns the actions of the Students' Union Executive in this matter and fully supports the efforts of the students at the University of Alberta to overturn the ridiculous bylaws which make this situation possible.

It is our understanding that at a meeting of the Students' Council on Monday, July 30, a motion will be made to alter the existing bylaw to allow literature tables, as well as other forms of "idea distribution" in SUB on a day to day basis. POUNDMAKER would like to take this opportunity to express wholehearted support for this motion and to urge every student councillor to consider it carefully as the only just and reasonable alternative to the undeniably repressive legislation currently being enforced in the name of the Students' Union.

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Boycott grapes, lettuce and Safeway

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is once again engaged in union busting. The biggest, richest union in the world is attempting to take over by force--the representation of farm workers from one of the poorest unions in the world--the United Farm Workers Union.

On June 20, Rabbi Norman Hirsh wrote in The Jewish Transcript, "I saw at first hand the thugs hired at 67 dollars a day to intimidate workers. 'Hirsh was describing the situation in Coachella, California, where the Teamsters, with the 'support' of goons and bikers, have openly given savage beatings to United Farm Workers strikers.

The UFWU has known violence, hardship and struggle since its inception in 1965 with the famous Delano grape strike and boycott. At that time the basic wage in the table grape industry was one dollar an hour. Workers were hired by labour contractors who paid the workers as little of that dollar as they could get away with.

The contractors were able to fire workers whenever they felt like it and of course their friends and relatives got the best jobs. Women and workers over the age of 40 were discriminated against in hiring, and because of the low wages families were forced to take their children into the fields, who were thus unable to attend school regularly.

After five years of the grape strike the farm workers finally won contracts with the largest grape growers, such that in 1973 wages were at \$2.40 an hour, there was unemployment insurance, a pension plan, a hiring hall run by the union to replace the labour contractors, grievance committees and a prohibition of pesticides dangerous to farm workers' or consumers' health.

The UFW is a democratic union run by 'ranch committees' elected by the

workers at each ranch. On April 16, 1973, the Coachella grape growers signed with the Teamsters as soon as the UFW contracts expired.

The Teamsters have been trying to bust the UFWU for a number of years. After the successful completion of the grape boycott the UFWU turned to the organisation of lettuce pickers, but in July, 1970, lettuce growers sought out the Teamsters and signed 'sweetheart' five year agreements in order to make it illegal for farm workers to strike and fight for real improvements and benefits.

The 'real' is stressed for it is unlikely that the Teamsters can be of any benefit to the farmworkers. The Union itself is one in which corruption and graft have flourished. It was thrown out of the AFL in 1955 when its president, Dave Beck was exposed as an embezzler. James Hoffa took over, was jailed for jury-tampering and only recently had his sentence commuted by President Nixon.

On December 12, 1972, Frank Fitzsimmons, the present leader, spoke at an American Farm Bureau Convention, (a far-right organisation) and proposed a 'friendly alliance with growers'. On May 31 the Los Angeles Times reported, "In San Diego County, Teamsters boss Frank Fitzsimmons huddles with a man identified by the FBI as a major Mafia figure, then several hours later boards Air Force One with President Nixon for a flight to Washington. . . ."

An FBI agent who is investigating widespread Teamster-Mafia financial deals says, "This whole thing of the Teamsters and the Mob and the White House is one of the scariest things I've ever seen. It has demoralised the Bureau. We don't know what to expect out of the Justice Department."

Fitzsimmons has a salary of \$125,000 a year, whereas Cesar Chavez, UFW leader,

has no salary, but works for room and board and five dollars a week spending money. The Teamsters' executive is not representative of union membership. Indeed, Teamsters from locals staged a demonstration, organised by the Committee of Concerned Teamsters, at an Oakland Safeway store recently, to show their support for the striking farmworkers.

But just as there is a great deal of autonomy at the local level so there is an equal, if not more, amount of autonomy at the top. For instance, on April 28, 1973, the L. A. Times printed an interview with Einar Mohn, the head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, in which he admitted that farm workers would not be able to take part in Teamsters' union meetings "for about two years" when he expected more 'whites' and fewer Mexicans in California fields.

Those who support the UFW include AFL-CIO organisers (the AFL-CIO has contributed \$1.6 million to strike funds) and religious leaders, several of whom have been arrested along with strikers. On May 18 a statement was issued by 125 religious leaders of all denominations, condemning the actions of the Teamsters and growers alike.

It reads in part, "We have concluded that the largest growers in the West are collaborating with officials of the Teamsters Union to destroy the United Farm Workers' movement. It is shamefully immoral and a disgrace to the labour movement that any union such as the Teamsters would allow itself to be used by employers against a poor peoples' union that is composed primarily of Black and Brown workers. . . . We make a personal pledge today to boycott non-United Farm Worker head lettuce and table grapes. We will also avoid Safeway stores until this major chain agrees to support the farm workers' efforts."

Part of the problem is that farmwork-

ers are not covered by the 1935 National Labour Relations Act which gives most workers the right to organise a union and to select a union of their choice. Thus, in the farm industry, an employer and a union can sign a contract and never have to prove that that union does in fact represent the farm workers.

Cesar Chavez and the UFW have been calling publicly for secret ballot elections to show who the workers really want to represent them. The growers and Teamsters have refused.

The UFWU has given its support to Canadian farmers by its endorsement of the Kraft boycott and its support of the National Farmers Union's struggle to achieve fair marketing arrangements for its raw materials with giant U.S.-owned food corporations.

We can and must return this support by refusing to buy any grapes and any Teamster lettuce, until the growers sign fair contracts with the UFWU. Such Mexican and UFW grapes as there are will not likely find their way to Canada since the demand for these is extremely high in the States where the boycott has strong support. As for the lettuce there is quite a lot from B.C. around and a small amount of UFW lettuce.

Since there are rarely any identification labels on the shelves the only way to make sure what sort of lettuce you are buying is to ask the manager of the store if you can inspect full boxes of lettuce in his cooler. The UFWU emblem is an eagle.

If you can offer any logistic support for these boycotts, advice or information we would be pleased to hear from you at 433-2808.

Roger Swan
for the Edmonton
Boycott Kraft
Committee

Where to get POUNDMAKER

University of Alberta

GARNEAU:

Julian Books 11156 80th Ave.
Carter Theater Corbett Hall, U. of A.

STRATHCONA:

Scona Campus, Grant McEwan Community College 10523 84 Ave
House of Stien 10750 82 Ave.
General Store 10801 82 Ave.
Library 8331 104 St.

NORWOOD:

Norwood Safeway 90 St. & 118 Ave.
Cromdale Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
8020 118th Ave.
Library 11555 95 St.

CITY CENTER:

Mandala 10114 103 Ave.
Julian Books 10411 Jasper Ave.
Koen Kraft Music 10054 109 St.
Opus 69 10448 Jasper Ave.
Hale Optical 10754 Jasper Ave.
Cartmell Books 10012 101A Ave.
Assumption Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
10765 98 St.
Boyle Street Co-op. 10348 96 St.
Edmonton Art Gallery #2 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Julian Books McCauley Plaza
Y.W.C.A. 10032 103 St.

Opportunities for Youth #1 Thorton Court rm. 346
Edmonton City Market 97 St. & 102 Ave.

BONNIE DOON:

Bonnie Doon Shopping Center (Information Desk)
Library 8310 88 Ave.

OTTEWELL:

Library 98 Ave. & 50 St. (Capilano Mall)

OLIVER:

West 10 12225 105 Ave.

WESTMONT:

Canada Safeway 11815 124 St.
Canada Safeway 111360 114 Ave.

WELLINGTON:

Library 13303 127 St.

RELLEVUE:

Library 6710 118 Ave.

JASPER PARK:

Library 91 Ave. & 156 St.

Centennial Safeway (Centennial Mall)

Meadowlark Shopper's Mall

Library 41 Southgate Shopping Center

PETROLIA:

Canada Safeway 40 Ave. & 114 St.

Low cost housing: to "help the working poor"

In the last issue of POUNDMAKER, some of the more glaring atrocities perpetrated upon essentially defenseless tenants were outlined in a series of articles by various staff writers.

This week, we examine a city program that poses a serious alternative to the rent-gougers and slumlords that appeared before.

There is a low cost public housing program currently in existence in Edmonton. It is supported by funding from all three levels of government and is administered by the Edmonton Housing Authority (EHA).

Ron Kolbus, the executive director of EHA states the fundamental objective of the Authority: "We really want to help the working poor, the man who just can't make ends meet because he's paying too damn much for rent on the market and getting inadequate accommodation in many cases; and, we want to help the working woman who's on her own with children and who also just can't make ends meet."

Since the program's inception at the beginning of the Seventies, construction of housing units has proceeded at a break-neck pace. By October the authority will have 21 completed projects for a total of 1,353 housing units, these housing approximately 5,000 people.

The central difference between EHA housing and all other rented accommodation is the method the EHA uses to determine the amount of rent a given family will pay.

To quote from an EHA leaflet, "Rent is based on a family's gross income level. A sliding scale is applied which ranges from 14.7 per cent for a family earning less than \$200 per month to 25 per cent for a family earning more than \$588 per month. Single parent families are allowed a deduction of \$75 from income. Spouses can earn up to \$75 per month without affecting gross family income."

A rough breakdown of the people taking advantage of this "fair rent" policy shows about 50 per cent are working families, 20 per cent are on full social assistance, 10 to 12 per cent are students and 32 to 33 per cent are one parent families.

But public housing differs from standard rented accommodation in other ways besides just rent policy.

"We encourage a co-operative feeling among the tenants," said Mr. Kolbus, "and we try to create a feeling that this is their house. If they want to paint the basement, etc., that's fine."

So this is unusual? Perhaps not, except that it is coupled with a concerted effort on the part of EHA to directly involve the tenants in the various projects with the direct physical running of the projects and further, with the planning that goes into the creation of new projects.

"Wherever possible, we feel the tenants should have a say in their affairs," said Kolbus. "For example, we have just completed a series of tenants' workshops designed so that the tenants were the teachers, and the builders,

"Wherever possible, we feel the tenants should have a say in their affairs," said Kolbus. "For example, we have just completed a series of tenants' workshops designed so that the tenants were the teachers, and the builders, architects, planners, even city Commissioner Hughes, were the learners."

"Our board supports tenant involvement, but for this to be effective it has to come from the tenant. It's been particularly successful where there are specific problems or situations to deal with."

Mr. Kolbus describes this attitude as an "open door policy towards tenants" which he considers to be the exception rather than the rule in North American public housing. "Here we try to insure that we and the tenants are working together."

Because of this emphasis on tenant co-operation and self-management several projects have developed a definite active attitude towards the communities they inhabit.

The work of tenants in such projects in Duggan and Brander Gardens was responsible for the extension and improvement of the bus service in those areas. The Duggan project was also responsible for the creation of the community league in that area, at a time when the project was one of the few housing developments of any kind in Duggan.

This openness to the wishes and needs of the tenants (one woman in the Duggan project said that the only difference between her unit and the ones in a privately owned row housing development elsewhere on the block that was just completing construction was \$100 a month in rent and "wall to wall carpet in the bedroom and shag carpeting in the hall") often takes the new tenant by surprise when they first move in.

Says Kolbus, "When tenants move in, often the reaction is 'What is it?' They've never had a place like this, and they have to learn to live up to it. We have to help homemakers develop and adjust to our projects sometimes."

One of the more unusual aspects of these projects is the fact of their sudden arrival. "For the first year or so it's uneasy," says Kolbus. "You've created a whole new community. People don't know each other, they don't know how they'll fit into the project and the community around it. We're very much aware of this settling in period and often have to point it out to new tenants."

Low cost public housing as such took its time in coming to Edmonton. Long after other major Canadian and American cities had been operating programs for years, Edmonton was still without any appreciable effort in the area.

Then, in the late sixties, Paul Hel-

lyer discovered a housing shortage (later, for his magnificent rendition of a principled liberal cabinet minister, he was awarded his own political party for a short while--remember Action Canada?) and city council discovered that it wasn't just an Eastern problem.

So, as one step in the local program to combat this shortage, low cost public housing was investigated.

But, as Mike English, member of the Board of EHA and executive secretary of the Edmonton and District Labour Council, puts it, "more so than in any other city I've been in in Canada, it was like pulling teeth, the attitude being 'Oh, private enterprise will do it... but they never did.'"

However, in the past two years, this kind of public service has grown in Edmonton, and continues to grow (new projects are already planned for Mill Woods, Castledowns, and Richfield).

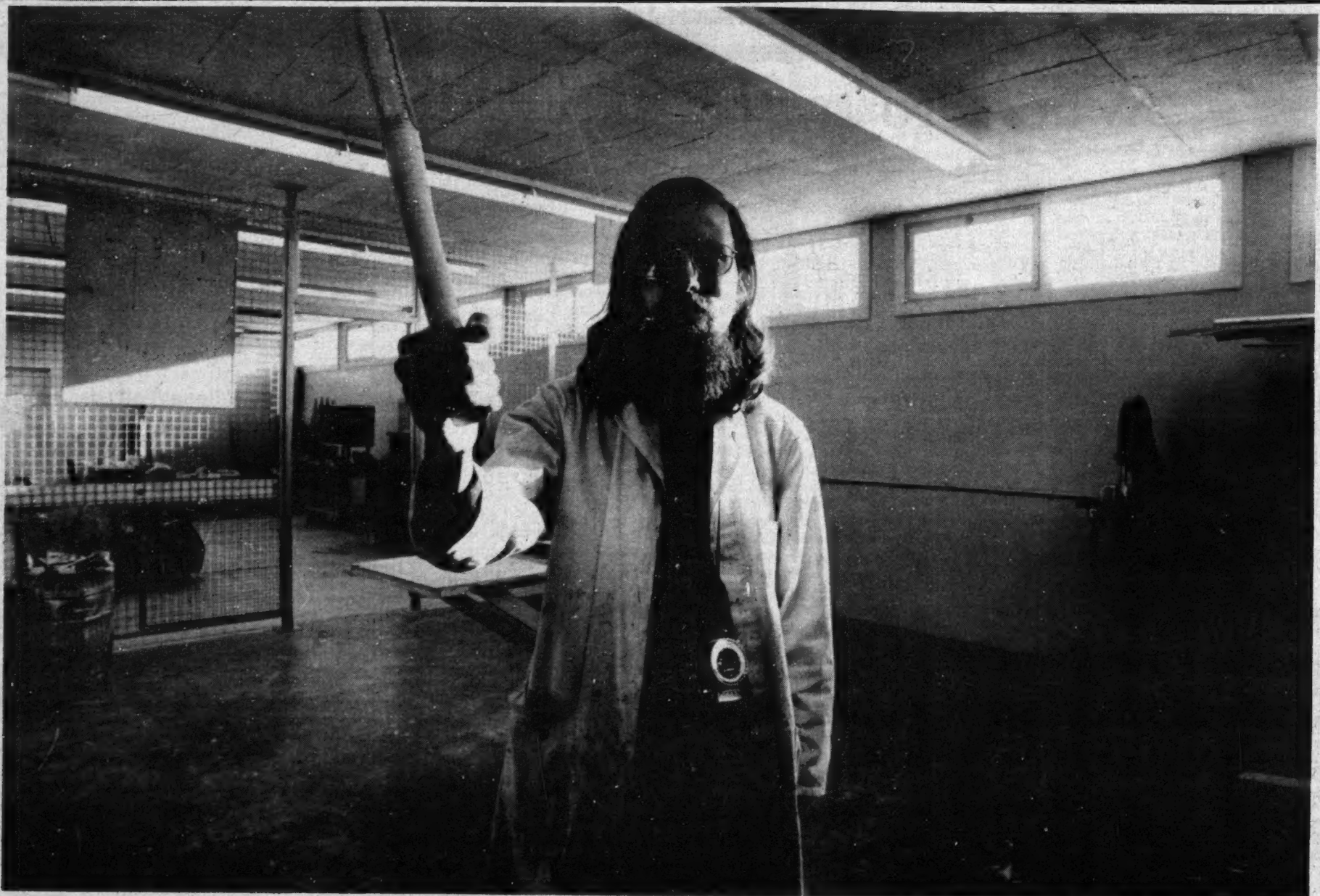
"We're getting between 120 and 140 applications per month," says Kolbus. He notes that there seems to be a predominance of requests for two and three bedroom units as well as a growing need for subsidized housing for senior citizens.

And the tenants in the projects, at least the ones this reporter talked to, are almost universally pleased with the program.

Anyone can apply for accommodation in one of the projects, but the applications are accepted on the basis of need. There is a six month residency clause stating that you must have been a resident of the city for at least six months prior to your application.

Kolbus says that most applications can be processed and accommodation found, when deserving, in one month to six weeks and, in emergency cases, in as little as two weeks.

The Edmonton Housing Authority is located at 10046 106th Street and its phone number is 424-3137.



At our most recent staff meeting, several methods of persuasion were discussed by the people working on POUNDMAKER in an attempt to determine the most efficacious means of persuading you, our readers, to attend the Gala POUNDMAKER benefit Ball, to be held Friday, August 10 (commencing at 8:00 p.m. sharp) at the new HOVEL (109th Street and Jasper Avenue; where the old Flea Market used to be). We figured that the low, low admission

price of \$2.00 a head (\$3.50 for couples) and only \$1.00 for three bottles of beer, coupled with the fine entertainment of Hot Cottage, Winnipeg's Piper and special guest star Spiny Norman (himself!) would prove irresistible.

But in case it doesn't, we've also commissioned Taras, pictured above, to pay friendly visits to all those who, for one reason or another, find themselves previously engaged that evening. We're looking forward to seeing you there...

Houses vacant despite shortage

Six duplexes in the Westmount district owned by the federal government have remained vacant for the past three years while Edmonton suffers from a shortage of low-cost housing.

The Department of National Defense, which operates the dwellings, has refused to lease the buildings.

The houses are located near the federally-owned Charles Cammell Hospital.

A city health inspector claims that Ottawa was trying to sell the hospital and the dwellings to the province but when the parties could not come to a price settlement it was decided to board up the buildings.

"When they were closed three years ago the houses were quite habitable... it's in a good area for residential purposes; near a library, a health clinic and good shopping."

"Places that have been constructed at public expense should be utilized and not discarded."

"I tried to protest it through National Defense and Public Works but nobody wants to take a stand."

A spokesman for the Department of National Defense claims that the houses are uninhabitable.

Two years ago Alderman Dave Ward tried to get city council to investigate the matter but council stalled. He will be introducing a notice of motion at the next council meeting asking the city to begin negotiations with the Department of National Defense to acquire the properties.



Canada's poor and

The guaranteed annual income

The poor in Canada are 5 million strong, constituting a large minority that our society, for the large part, chooses to ignore.

Most of Canada's poor work. Their wages often earn them less money than they would receive as welfare recipients.

It's surprising therefore, that vast numbers of people don't apply for welfare, the main reason probably being the stigma our society places on welfare.

Poor people are shamed into accepting low incomes rather than going through the dehumanizing of welfare - a process that gives them just enough support to remain in poverty.

The existence of welfare even lets us build up myths about the poor: they are welfare bums supported by the tax dollar of the working man.

Exploring the "welfare bums" myth requires some statistics, such as 84% of the Canadian adults who depend on welfare have no alternative means of support. They are unable to earn a living due to sickness, disability, age, or situation (example: a woman in charge of a family that needs her presence at home).

It is truly difficult to argue that these people do not require assistance.

For those on welfare who are simply unemployed it must be remembered that the unemployment rate of the general public is around 6%. There are no job opportunities for those with no skills - those opportunities that exist pay low wages.

A man with a small family cannot live very well on \$3,600 a year (\$1.75/hour). An added difficulty is that such a person is also prone to frequent lay-offs being the first one to go when business slows.

A Federal Department of Labour survey in 1969 showed that nearly 70% of the labour force covered by the survey earned \$3 or less an hour. At \$3 an hour working full time this is

\$6,200 a year - not enough to obtain a mortgage from CMHC to purchase a home.

In 1961, 76% of poor families had one or more wage-earners in the family, obtaining incomes from wages, salaries, and self-employment.

With more than 60% of poor family heads working all year and still remaining poor, the Senate Poverty Committee suggested that they are poor "not because they do not want to work but in spite of working. The Work Ethic seems to have played them false..."

Can we afford to maintain a system where going on welfare is more profitable than going to work?

need change

It isn't just the welfare system that needs to be changed. The wage-earner, who is barely more secure, can validly question the use of his tax dollar when he sees people, in little worse condition than he, going on to publicly funded welfare.

It's time that our tax system was reviewed with a thought to distributing the wealth of the country more evenly.

As an alternative to welfare in Canada (and incidentally to poverty), the idea of a guaranteed annual income (GAI) seems to have the most potential.

Under GAI, the government guarantees that each individual will have a basic minimum income. One way that this could be done is by giving a tax rebate to those whose income falls below a level slightly above the assessed "poverty line."

Numerous definitions of poverty have been proposed. One that has been used is that if 70% or more of an income is used on the basic necessities - shelter, food and clothing, the family is in poverty. This system has drawbacks since the size of the family is not taken into account, but

it can give a basic idea of the poverty line.

benefit

The institution of a GAI plan demands as a prerequisite some changes in public thought. Our government now does not let social programs conflict with the interests of private enterprise. The working and middle classes are taxed as heavily as the upper classes. At the moment they too would not wish their monies to go to such a program.

If a GAI plan were instituted with a change in tax structure, who would benefit?

Firstly, Canada's poor would. It wouldn't be an easy life for nothing, since a system set up by the government would have an incentive factor (perhaps not all that necessary as "working and being poor are synonymous. Poor people always work." - Tom Philbrook from Poverty and Direct Forms of Income Security in Canada).

not enough

The GAI would not be large - just enough to alleviate suffering but hardly luxurious living. The present distribution of income would remain much the same.

Secondly, the middle to lower-middle classes would benefit. Under a good plan, some tax burden would be taken off them, with the GAI providing added security. Under such a plan, the government might find it helpful to raise the minimum wage considerably to avoid supporting people who are not being paid sufficient funds by private enterprise.

Society also benefits in a number of ways. The poor have the most needs for medical service. By being able to live and eat well, the cost to society will decrease. There will be a larger consumer group for industry, although



poverty is lonely

industries will have to pay more to this group.

It would also do away with the messy elements of our current welfare system especially concerns over individual monetary allotments and

cont'd p.11

Continentalism: Resources for the

By Warren Caragatta
special to Poundmaker

About 75 ranchers in southeastern British Columbia were standing in the way of American progress--they were removed.

Some of the best farmland in the East Kootenay--18,000 acres of it--is being flooded out to provide flood control and electric power for the United States.

The physical culprit is the massive \$462 million Libby Dam, 50 miles inside the American border southeast of Cranbrook, B.C., which is backing the waters of Kootenay River back into Canada, forming a 92 mile reservoir, named Lake Koocanusa in the spirit of international co-operation and goodwill.

But for the displaced ranchers of the Libby pondage, the real culprit is their own government which through the Columbia River Treaty willingly allowed the Americans to flood the Kootenay River Valley.

The ranchers are mad--damn mad--and although they lost the battle to get what they considered a fair price for their land and a chance to relocate in the same area where most have lived for up to 60 years, bitterness still remains.

The department of highways, which was given the job of negotiating the ranchers off their land, held the trump card and the ranchers know it. For, whatever happened in the land dealings, the waters would not stop backing up behind the concrete reality of Libby Dam.

Only a few of the original 75 affected ranchers have yet to settle with the government, but even those who took their price and got out are not overjoyed.

John Sandberg and his wife Dorothy sit outside their house at the community of Baynes Lake talking about the settlement they took in 1970. Mr. Sandberg, 70, has been ranching most of his life. He sits looking at his five-acre plot of land, he is a beaten man.

"We're not happy with the way we were treated," he says, "but you can't fight the government. Everybody was against the flooding, but there was nothing we could do."

"John was like a lost sheep when we first sold out," Mrs. Sandberg said.

Many of the people flooded out have their own horror stories to tell about the way they were treated, but the Sandberg tale seems to define the **every farmer** Social Credit government acted towards its constituents.

Before the deluge, they farmed 70 acres of bottom land and ran about 130 head of cattle. But their land, buildings and home lay in the path of the lake--they settled with the government and moved to Baynes Lake.

However, their new house was not completed at the time of the settlement so they asked the highways department if they could continue to live in their old home until the new one was ready.

The government complied--and charged them rent.

When they left, they asked if they could take some of the good lumber from their buildings. The government said no and then burnt everything.

Neil Tattre, the department of highways chief property negotiator, explained in a telephone interview from Victoria that there are good reasons for not letting people do what they like with government property even if the end return to the government is nothing.

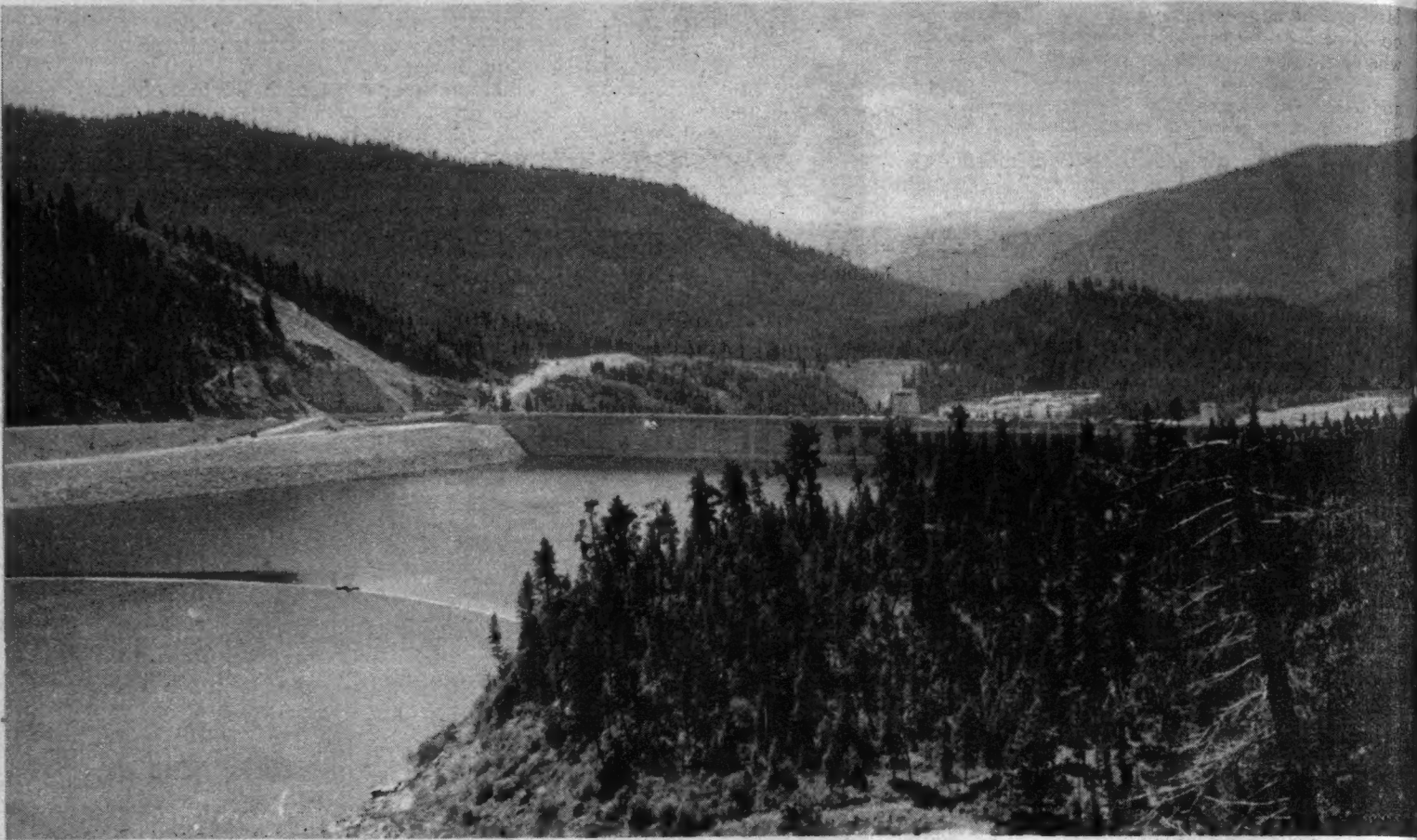
Allowing the Sandbergs to strip down their old buildings may make people lose their respect for government property. And anyway, the government had paid for the house and they were the owners, not the Sandbergs, Mr. Tattre said.

Gordon Ostoerich settled with the government in 1971 and at the time thought he had been treated fairly.

That opinion lasted until this spring when he discovered the government not only wanted the ranchers out of the valley, they wanted them out of the area.

Most of the ranchers in that corner of the province depend for their survival on Crown grazing leases. The ranchers harvest hay crops from their bottom land and summer graze their herds on Crown land.

But in order to keep a grazing per-



3.76 million cubic yards of concrete sitting in the middle of the Kootenay River, 50 miles inside the American border, is slowly backing the water into Canada.

mit, a rancher has to produce hay for winter feed.

Mr. Ostoerich had 300 acres of fertile land flooded but was left with 200 acres of benchland and 150 head of cattle.

This year, he was going to start clearing his remaining acreage for hay production when he was informed that his grazing permit would not be renewed this year because he had no hay land.

Having 150 hungry cattle and no graze, he did what any person driven to frustration would do--he ignored the government and turned his cattle out anyway.

Mr. Ostoerich will be tried July 30 in Cranbrook, charged with trespassing on Crown Land.

"I bargained in good faith," he said, "but they let me down."

His wife, Jean, put it in stronger terms. "They kick you down and they don't give you a chance to get up."

"There's no future here--we might as well go on welfare."

Gordon Ostoerich speaks for many of the Libby reservoir property owners when he says the government seems determined to get rid of livestock in the area.

He's right. Mr. Tattre told the Calgary "Herald" that the government doesn't want to keep the ranches going.

"We don't particularly want them in the area. The range was overstocked before the project."

The displacement turned out to be a nice by-product of the Libby project, Mr. Tattre said.

The plight of the hard working men and women who carved ranches out of the Kootenay valley seems to be expressed by a phrase adopted by militant American Indians.

"They made us many promises, more than I can remember; but they only kept one; they promised to take our land--and they took it."

Since the early 50's, the Kootenay valley people--who were never consulted on whether they wanted to be flooded out--have listened to promises and in the beginning they believed what they heard.

At a public meeting in Cranbrook in 1952, they were told by the American chairman of the International Joint Commission, Augustus Stanley, that not only would they get a fair price for their land, but they'd be paid in good American dollars, instead of Canadian funds worth 80 or 90 cents.

At the same meeting the property owners were re-assured that they would be able to relocate and that land in the area was being reserved for them.

Since that time, the fish and wildlife branch of the department of lands and forests has decided that the benchland reserved for the ranchers would be better suited as wildlife habitat.

Ray Demarche, regional wildlife biologist in Cranbrook, says the conflict between agriculture and wildlife was recognized about 20 years ago and adds that wildlife was recognized that wildlife branch is doing the ranchers a favor by not letting them re-settle on marginal land.

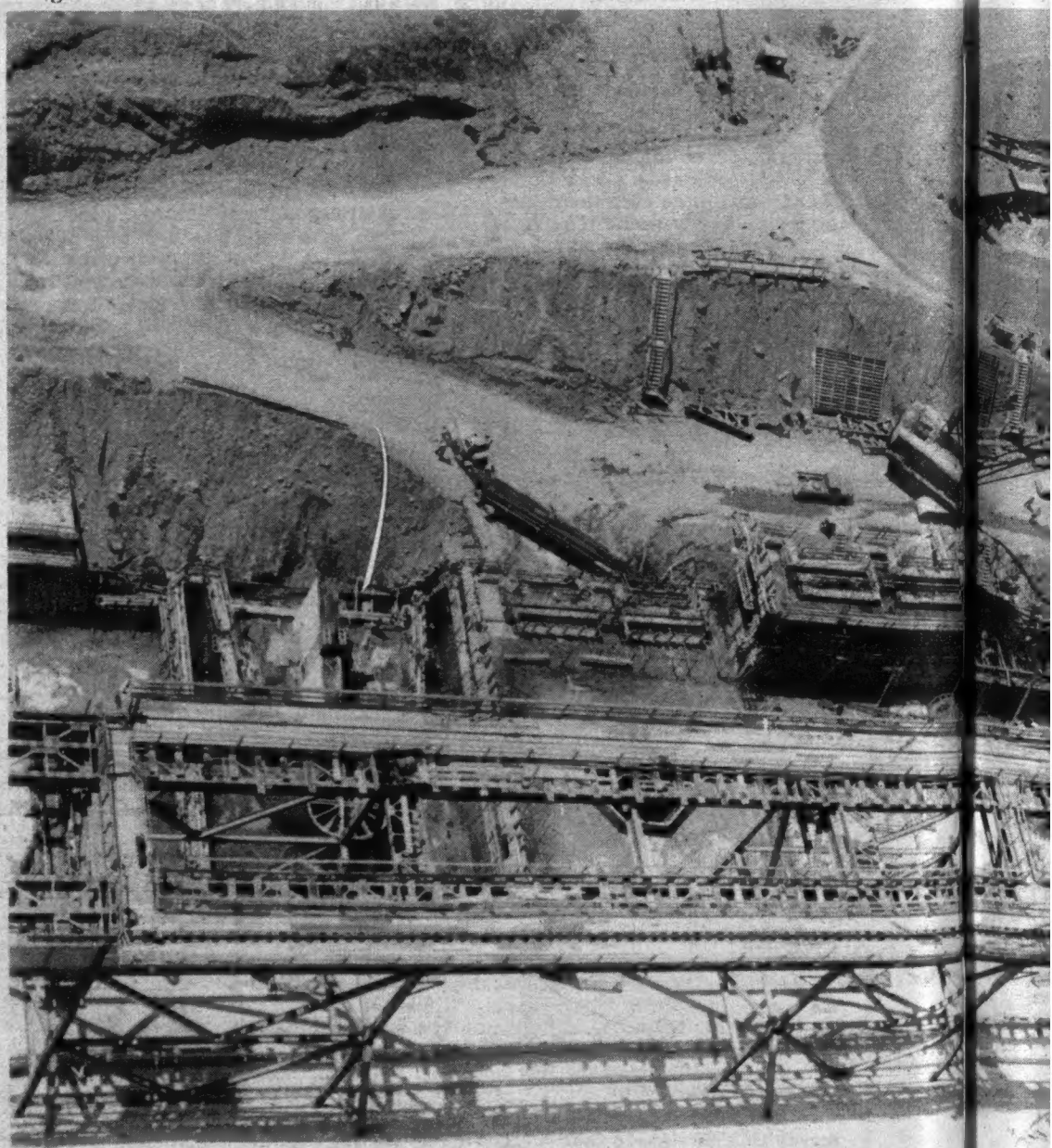
They don't appreciate the favor.

Lloyd Sharpe, a spokesman for the displaced ranchers, and one of those who still hasn't come to terms with the government, questions Mr. Demarche's argument that the livestock must go to save the wildlife.

"Game and livestock are compatible," he says, mentioning that in parts of Idaho, wildlife died out as livestock were moved out.

Mr. Sharpe can see no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to relocate.

Ranchers that settled and left the area vacated 72,800 acres of grazing



Construction underway at the powerhouse, on the downstream side of the

hem and injustice for us

land and he suggests that this land could be used by ranchers flooded out who want to stay in the area.

"But fish and wildlife wants it, and they also want nearly \$2 million to purchase other properties not affected by the reservoir," Mr. Sharpe said.

He says the government also promised that if the ranchers hired an independent appraiser, the government would pay the appraisal costs and would then negotiate on the basis of that appraisal.

"To my knowledge, the government never paid for the appraiser and the highways department never met with anyone to discuss the appraisal," Mr. Sharpe says.

John Mintak, regional property negotiator for the highways department, said in an interview that Mr. Sharpe's claim is essentially correct. The government never did pay the promised costs of appraisal, although with some of the ranchers it did negotiate on the basis of the value set in the independent studies.

He also says that at one time, the ranchers in the valley were promised that they would be able to relocate onto Crown land in the area.

The ranch Mr. Sharpe operates belongs to his 87-year-old father, Henry. Together they have been farming in the Kootenay valley since 1917.

The home Henry Sharpe and his wife have lived in since the 40s will soon be on the bottom of Lake Koocanusa, while his son tries to decide if he has a future as rancher in the Kootenay valley.

About 760 acres of bottom land in the Sharpe's Island Ranch will be affected by the reservoir, land which Lloyd Sharpe says is irreplaceable.

It was the hay land and fall pasture which provided the main foundation for their herd of about 350 cattle.

They are now running about 130 head and can maintain them on the land they have left, if they get adequate grazing land.

Mr. Sharpe has a letter from the B.C. director of lands, Walter Redel,

dated Feb. 18, 1969, which states the ranchers could lease Crown land to the same acreage or value as that flooded, so Mr. Sharpe bought 100 acres on the west side of the pondage.

This spring he applied for a lease on lands adjacent to the 100 acres and he was refused. It was reserved for highway relocation.

"Everything we've tried to get has been a 'no-no' -- the politicians do this and the civil servants do another," he says.

"I get more land, I could stay but it wouldn't be the economical unit was before -- and it does not look good for getting more land."

The Libby Dam Project was sold to Canadians on the basis that it would in addition to providing 275,000 kilowatts of power, control flooding in the Creston Flats.

Mr. Sharpe says the last bad flood in Creston was in 1948 and the dikes now in place are capable of keeping the Kootenay River in its channel.

"The dam should never have been built," he says. "It didn't benefit Canada."

While Mr. Mintak generally agrees with Mr. Sharpe's position on the Creston flooding, he says it is not inconceivable that the 1948 situation could occur again.

"I don't say the probability is great but it could happen," he says, adding that Mr. Sharpe is attempting to minimize the dam's importance to Canadians.

Doyle Reay has a small ranch north of Sharpe's, a ranch he cleared himself.

When he found out 35 of his 320 acres would be flooded, Doyle Reay was ready to settle completely and leave. But the government just wanted his 35 acres.

Now, he says he's decided to stay and the government wants to buy him out entirely.

He's built a new home and has cleared 42 acres of new land and now the government wants him to leave.

"I've been at it here waiting for 20 years but you can bet your life I goin' to come out on the short end of the horn -- not like they promised."

"Twenty-five years ago, them dirty bastards said there'd be no bickering over a few dollars and the States offered to pay us."

"But Wacky (Bennett) said 'no, you pay me and I'll pay them, and the people that's settled got a screwing -- when you deal with the government you're beat before you start.'"

He says he opened up the ranch with his own sweat and blood, clearing the land with a team of horses and a block and tackle and building his home with the logs he cut down.

"I got 'er the hard way and now it looks like I'm gonna lose 'er the hard way."

Doyle Reay is still waiting, but at least he still has some land.

Leo Traska wasn't made to be a businessman, sitting in his trailer in Fernie waiting for people to come and buy trailers from him.

Most of his ranch land went under water last fall, forcing the move into town -- he's not happy about it but there was little else he could do.

He says he doesn't want money for his flooded land -- he wants it replaced, "but the prices they are offering us isn't enough for us to re-settle."

"Their idea was to buy the land as cheap as they could without any thought if it was humane or what."

The Traskas have lost their land and a chunk of their dignity but the B.C. government is still dickering.

An independent appraisal set the value of Anton Rossicky's ranch at Wardner at \$208,000 -- the government is offering him \$151,000, but he isn't taking it.

"It looks like a lot of money but when you want to replace it, it's not much," he says.

Mr. Rossicky, like most of the others, is a proud, independent man who wants to retain his way of life and says he will settle with the government if they allow him floodage easement.

Lake Koocanusa will not be a stable body of water. It's level, depending on the power demand, will fluctuate between a low of 2,287 feet above sea level, and 2,459 feet.

He wants to be able to farm his bottom land when it is not under water, which he says would happen one out of ten years.

The government is refusing his offer.

Mr. Tattler said the government will try and have the remaining six or seven hold-outs settled by year-end but to the remaining ranchers of the Kootenay Valley that must come as little consolation.

When they were first notified that the dam would be built, the ranchers

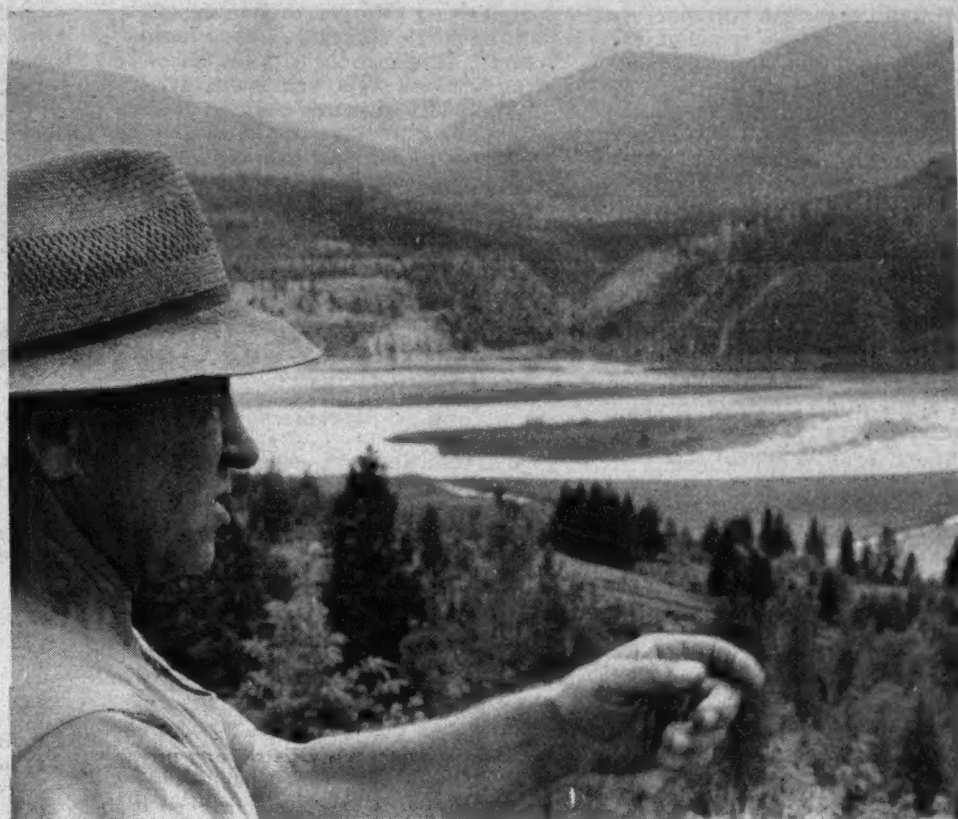
formed the Libby Reservoir Property Owners Association to help them in their battle with the government.

By organizing, they thought they could present a unified front to the government and obtain fair settlements for all.

But the highways department, they claim resorted to tactics they weren't ready for. The negotiators resorted to ready for. The negotiators picked off the old people first -- people who thought the settlements and pensions would provide for them.

They couldn't stick together and they lost.

As the land battle closes, only one question remains -- who won?



Anton Rossicky looks down on his fertile bottom land, soon to be under the waters of Lake Koocanusa.

... there's more to come

The Libby Dam is the fourth and final dam to be built under the Columbia River Treaty, signed Sept. 16, 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson and Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

The treaty provided that the Canadian and British Columbia governments would construct three dams: the Arrow dam near Castlegar, the Mica dam north of Revelstoke, and the Duncan dam, north of Nelson. In addition, the United States had the option of building the Libby dam, an option they exercised in 1966.

For its part, British Columbia received \$273.3 million for construction costs and \$64.4 million (U.S.) for flood control benefits in the States.

At the time, Premier W. A. C. Bennett claimed the province would make over \$50 million after the dams were constructed. He was wrong.

The taxpayers of B.C. now have to make up over \$100 million so the Americans can have more electric power and flood control.

Referring to the Columbia River Treaty, the former chairman of B.C. Hydro, Hugh Keenleyside, said it "is one of the most important agreements this country has ever entered into with another nation."

Few people could dispute that, but when the question arises of who benefits, the answer "Canada" can not be given with a straight face.

Ask the nearly 2000 people relocated when the Arrow dam was built. Ask the people of the Kootenay valley.

Or think for a moment about NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance).

NAWAPA was first proposed by an American engineering firm about 25 years ago. If implemented, the scheme would flood the Rocky Mountain Trench, providing a storage reservoir hundreds of miles long, water from which would be used for power production in the U.S., and for irrigation in as many as 33 states.

The scheme is no longer mentioned, but the Columbia River Treaty is an important link in the project.

Using the Libby dam as a base, a new dam could be built on the site, backing the Kootenay river into the Columbia.

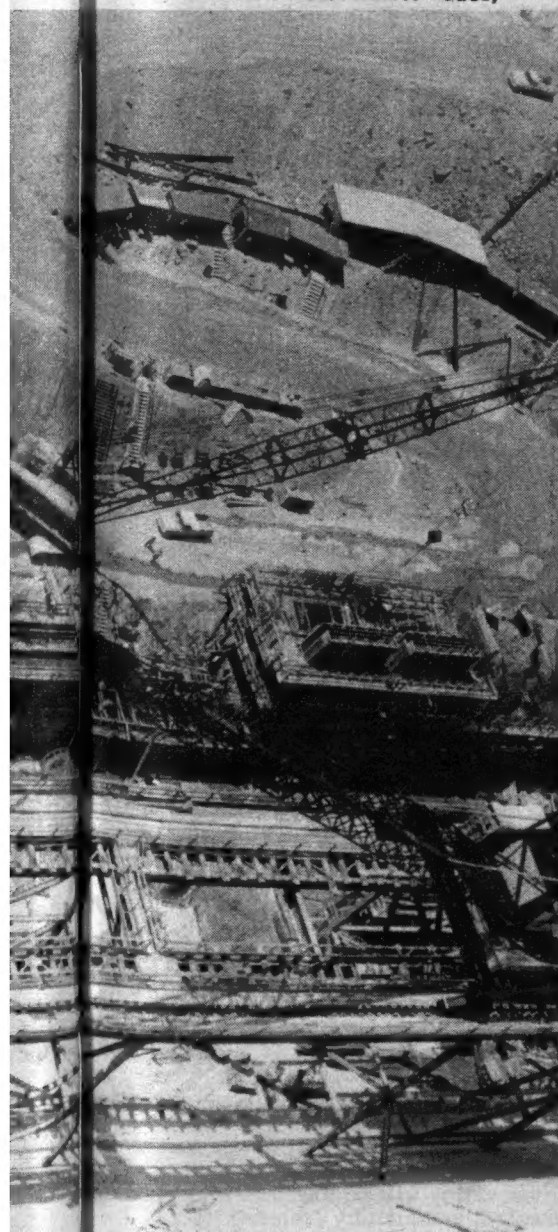
The proposed Moran dam (now junked by the NDP B.C. government and the federal government) would be able to back the waters of the Fraser river into the trench, creating a lake that would eventually link with Williston Lake on the Peace River.

Although the Moran dam project has been scrapped, it is not unlikely that at some future date, the scheme will be revived. After all, it took 20 years of negotiations before the Columbia treaty was ratified.

NAWAPA is still alive, despite protestations from the politicians to the contrary. But for the ranchers of Libby, their concerns are more immediate. Like how to make a living as their farmland sinks below Lake Koocanusa.

Canadians elsewhere should not allow themselves to lose sight of NAWAPA from behind the blind of the human tragedy and financial mismanagement of the Columbia treaty.

Because the Americans will not forget NAWAPA.



Construction of the Libby dam.

Calgary Trail — future neon wonderland?

The city is finally soliciting public opinion in the planning stages of transportation development, rather than being subjected to public outcry once plans have been accepted.

The first project to be discussed, in a public meeting held July 11, was future construction on the Calgary Trail from 28th Avenue south to Ellerslie.

The city plans to have other public meetings later this year on projects involving roads through commercial and residential districts. This first meeting involved a presently undeveloped area.

Mr. Bob David, from the city engineering department, presented four basic alternative plans to the meeting. The first would leave the entrance much as it is now, with a speed of 30-45 mph, stop lights and left-turn lanes.

Plan two would extend the one-way system presently by the oil derrick to Ellerslie. This plan would also involve low speed arteries, with access roads to a commercial core (between roads).

Plan three would create a high-speed

freeway entrance to the city with a service road connection to nearby residential areas. This plan seemed to be noticeable by its lack of commercial development.

The last plan proposed was a compromise between a freeway entrance and commercial development. It involves a between roads commercial core having access to the freeway.

The main points people were asked to consider on these plans were: the aesthetics of the entrance to our city, the safety and efficiency of this major entrance, what roadside services should be provided to motorists, and how the land adjacent to the highway should be used.

In other words, does the public want a high speed entrance to the city and can the public reconcile intense commercial development with the idea of an aesthetic approach to the city.

The public meeting occurred at the data-collecting stage of planning. City planners will evaluate alternative plans on technical merits and on comments put forward by informed and/or inter-

ested people. The resulting scheme will be presented to council at a public hearing.

At Wednesday's meeting, a number of private citizens and developers showed up to express their opinions on the Calgary Trail's future development.

One view generally voiced by individuals, was that they did not want the highway lined with unsightly commercial developments. There seemed to be a general preference for beside highway landscaping, incorporating a good sound buffer to protect adjacent residential areas.

Developers seemed to favour a low speed entrance with separate one-way roads and highway services in the road's central core. Due to the closeness of the CPR tracks, this is the only way to have easy access to facilities by both directions of traffic.

Other possibilities raised were that of having commercial developments located on land further out of town, to which one man agreed on condition he owned the land.

One developer suggested that com-

mercial development would act as a good sound buffer. He added that the city could impose standards on the buildings and grounds around the development. This was followed immediately by the comment, "Who let him in?"

The developers didn't seem too worried and a comment from Alderman Olsen made one wonder how much impact public opinion had on city planning.

Mr. Olsen mentioned that it would be difficult for the city to ignore the economic advantages if the area were given over to commercial development. He added that it would be nice to have a park entrance to the city, but who would pay for it?

A representative from city planning replied that in either case, the province would bear the major cost of construction.

Since the city has heard some public opinion on their future plans, it will be interesting to see if they carry as much weight as developers interests.

MacKinnon Ravine's fate uncertain

Sometime this fall City Council will decide the fate of the MacKinnon Ravine.

Construction of the Jasper Freeway through the ravine was stopped temporarily over one year ago (in April of 1972), and nothing more will be done until the long range transportation plan for the city is completed.

It was felt at the time by some Council members that alternative solutions to transportation problems in the city's west end had not been fully explored.

Before construction was stopped, \$2.4 million had been spent on clearing, filling, grading and installation of storm sewers for the proposed freeway.

The Transportation Planning Branch of the Engineering and Transportation Department of Edmonton has prepared a position paper on transportation, setting out increased transportation de-

mands resulting from expected increases in population.

Based on the City Planning Department's population projections, it indicates about a 50% increase occurring over the next decade. It sees Edmonton's population increasing to over a million early in the next century.

These estimates could be altered since the 1971 civic census results have shown that either previous results were incorrect or that Edmonton's population is in fact decreasing.

The position paper further indicates that a total of five extra traffic lanes will be required in the near future to serve the west sector of the city. Growth indicated for this area is second lowest in the city, and is primarily due to the development of West Jasper Place.

These five extra traffic lanes would be in addition to an improvement in

the public transportation system, the form of which is as yet uncertain.

Suggested alternatives available for increasing the number of major traffic lanes to the west end are:

1. Upgrading the existing arteries (Stony Plain Road, 102nd Avenue, and 107th Avenue).
2. Construction of a new arterial road in this corridor.
3. Installation of an arterial road in the MacKinnon Ravine (standard signals with a 40 mph speed limit).
4. Construction of a major freeway in the MacKinnon Ravine.

Only one of these or a combination of two of them will be involved in the final choice.

The Jasper Freeway through the MacKinnon Ravine was originally planned to link the River Road at the Groat Road Bridge to Jasper Place at 149th

Street near Stony Plain Road.

Upgrading of Stony Plain Road and 102nd Avenue could take the form of "one-way pairing" and/or major traffic operations improvements connecting this area into the city center.

Advantages of an artery through MacKinnon Ravine are that the city already owns most of the land required, and a road through the ravine would not have to cut through an existing neighborhood.

If the Jasper Freeway were completed however, the recreation potential of the ravine would be destroyed, and for this reason City Council must carefully consider its priorities and plan not only for the near future but for the more distant future as well.

The most aesthetic aspects of Edmonton's landscape are the river valley and the ravines. In a city where urban sprawl is quickly becoming a reality, the ravines provide natural green belts with space for parks and natural recreation areas.

Aside from river crossings no further encroachments into the river valley should be made, recommends the city's planning department. It has also recommended that the emphasis be taken off freeway transportation, since freeways only pour more cars into the downtown area and further encourage people to take cars to work rather than use public transit.

This can result in a noisy city center with exhaust-filled air and few people on the streets.

The entire future of Edmonton's growth depends a great deal on the kind of transportation routes available to residents, especially those in outlying suburbs.

The fewer cars that are downtown, the more pleasant the downtown area becomes. Rapid transit will help the city center to flourish and grow to meet the needs of pedestrians.

The level of culture in a city depends to a great extent on whether a lively, populated city center develops, rather than a decentralized urban sprawl with little community feeling among the citizens.

City Council must choose between a city for automobiles or a city for people: the next decade is a crucial one for Edmonton.

If City Council does not take a stand and move towards saving what is left of the river valley and the ravines and towards setting up rapid transit, more freeways will gradually appear and more of the river valley will be lost.

Haphazard, myopic city planning concerned only with immediate commercial growth is disastrous. American cities like Detroit have shown us this—can we not learn from their mistakes?



Save those old Strathcona buildings

Not much remains of the original buildings of Edmonton. Old houses and businesses are destroyed for any number of reasons. They become irreparable, developers buy and then wreck them in their search for profits, some are destroyed by fire.

There is one area on the south side which still has a large number of buildings which were erected before the first world war. Centering around Whyte Avenue and 104 St., they are both shabby and elegant reminders of our city's history.

These buildings could face the same fate as others everywhere in Edmonton-

being torn down for office blocks such as the one on 105 Street and Whyte Avenue, or for apartments with exorbitant rents. But a group of architects, local businessmen and other interested people has come up with a plan to make Whyte Avenue a little more human and save the historical buildings from destruction.

The Strathcona Historical Group has recently released a report called "Strathcona, The Asset of Heritage; A Plan for the Future".

The report focusses on the 103 St. - 104 St. block on Whyte Avenue, as this contains a concentration of older buildings and is the historical centre

of business in the area.

It begins with a short description of the history of the south side before it amalgamated with Edmonton. In 1891 a railway was built from Calgary to Edmonton, but the rails stopped on the south bank of the river, near where the old CPR station is now located. This was a great disappointment to the north side, where most of the people in the area lived, and especially to those investing in the north side.

This and other incidents created a rivalry between the two sides of the river. One such occurrence was over the location of the Land Office, which was moved to the south side for the convenience of immigrants getting off the train there. The north bank reacted with some hostility to the action, and the North West Mounted Police had to be called out.

Eventually the south side became the town (and later city) of Strathcona, amalgamating with Edmonton in 1912. Since then, the Strathcona area has declined greatly in relation to the rest of the city. Some old-timers are embittered by this, but it has probably been an instrumental factor in saving much of the Whyte Avenue area from redevelopment.

Time, however, appears to be running out for the old buildings, just as it is running out for those in the Garneau area. The Historical Group's plan appears to be the only viable means of saving the Whyte Avenue buildings from replacement.

A number of specific recommendations are made in the report, including:

- "that the Whyte Avenue sidewalks be widened",
- "that a pedestrian crossing be provided at the middle of the 103 Street and 104 Street block",
- "special street lamps, public signs furniture and landscaping be installed to reinforce the identity and sense of place of the district",
- "that rapid transit service be located (depressed) along the CPR main line right-of-way" (depressed- below the surrounding area to minimize disruption).

There are several other recommendations along these lines, and to this end specific proposals have been made as to how the plans can be carried out. These include provision of more assistance to the group to continue working and the start of negotiations by the city to acquire the necessary property.

The Strathcona Hotel is an example of the type of building with much historical value. Built in 1891, it is the oldest wood building on Whyte, and is also one of the oldest bars on the Prairies.

Other historically interesting buildings include the Shragge Brothers store (built in 1898), the Hub Cigar Store (pre-1910), Yellow Cab (pre-1900), the Klondike Cinema (1914) and the Commercial Hotel (1912). Altogether, there are some 17 pre-first world war buildings facing Whyte Avenue between 103 and 104 Streets.

There are some other notable structures in the area. Among these are the Strathcona Library (1913), the Orange Hall (1910), the CPR station (1907), Knox United Church (1907) and the Connaught Armoury (1911). The armoury is the only one in immediate danger, as it is slated to be demolished soon.

Store owners in the district appear to be enthusiastic about the plan, as it would increase their business by bringing more pedestrians past their stores. Some are planning renovations to emphasize the Old Strathcona theme. The Klondike Theatre has already done so and the Strathcona Hotel is planning restorations.

Several major difficulties must be overcome before the plan is given approval, however.

The first is the CPR line which is the cause of traffic congestion that can back up for several blocks along Whyte Avenue. This is why an alternate east-west route south of Whyte Avenue is considered necessary.

Another problem is parking in the area. The lack of it creates a decline in patronage in the businesses in the district, so hopefully an adequate parking system can be worked out which won't make the area look like a concrete jungle.

The city's plans for new roads through the Strathcona area could also create serious difficulties. The danger is that a freeway system could cut the historical core of Strathcona into several small sections.

But because there's money to be made in building freeways and office buildings, an intelligent solution to the development problem is still up in the air.



An integral part of old Strathcona (and new Strathcona too)

Barter Theatre- more of the same

La-deez and gentlemen---may we present you with another smash hit from ALBERTA BARTER THEATRE! Weeeeelll... it's not quite a smash hit, but the latest production is a very good show and definitely the best one this season.

Take Me Along, which opened July 18, is the musical version of Eugene O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness*. The play adapts well to musical comedy form, which accentuates (at least, to my enlightened twentieth century mind) the unreality of this nostalgic at the popular myth of the Good Old Days in America the Beautiful.

This is the land of Pollyanna and the Music Man--striped jackets and white trousers, white houses on green, tree-lined avenues, big bands playing on the Glorious Fourth. Everything is clean and crisp and fresh, and what isn't innocent is red-blooded and one hundred per cent American.

The play was full of life and flowed fairly smoothly, despite the efforts of the audience to break it up after every song. The big production numbers went over

with a bang and true love won out in the end.

But the people are real enough. The play is the story of two momentous days in the life of the Miller family of Centreville, Connecticut. All the cliché characters are there--the kindly father, the sweet-faced mother, the spinster aunt. Yet somehow O'Neill's human creatures show through and they all manage to smile genuine smiles and weep real tears.

Tom Wood gives an excellent performance as Sid, at once the family's white-headed boy and its blackest sheep. He is an engaging rake whose jokes and earnestly good intentions endear him to those both on and off the stage. His aging sweetheart is played by Janet Green, whose characterisation of Lily is a beautiful clear-cut, prim, genteel little lady with all the fears, hopes and prayers of an old maid in someone else's home.

David MacIntyre (Richard) is hilarious as the idealistic sixteen-year-old crusading for truth and beauty, and with his adored Muriel (Lorraine Behnan) he

sighs his way through all the agonies of "puppy love". I'll wager that they caused many a spectator to turn a little pink in memory of his or her own brash youth.

Richard Davison is fine as the kindly, patriarchal editor of the Centreville Globe, although his wife Essie (Jeanne Wnuk) could have asserted herself a little more. Tom McBeath is just right as the prissy, self-important little man who is Muriel's father. And Conrad Boyce and Susan Ferley are outstandingly good in the chorus line.

It was not, however, a perfect production. At times the action flagged a bit, and a few parts seemed too long. The singing, for the most part, was weak, although it was not helped by a thin and rather wonky musical accompaniment.

The choreography was effective and the dances well executed, especially by Bob Baker.

Take Me Along runs every night (baring rain, of course) until July 28 in the Torches Theatre outside Corbett Hall, on the U. of A. campus.

G.A.I. cont'd from page 7

would probably be a way of quieting the rising discontent of the poor with the present system.

How much would a GAI plan cost? The Edmonton Social Planning Council has studied the idea of a GAI plan and estimates that the cost for 1972 could have been \$6.09 billion.

Since their plan would allow for the elimination of all demogants (old age security, family and youth allowances), GIS (guaranteed income for the aged), social assistance (welfare), and veterans pensions, although not the other social insurance programs, it would save an estimated \$4.27 billion.

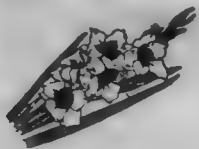
This would still leave a cost of \$1.82 billion. If unemployment insurance were also eliminated this plan would save about \$1.64 billion a year. Rather a striking figure.

Who then would oppose such a liberal proposal as GAI? There are many individuals who do profit from the social position of the poor - people who would lose that power if the poor became economically secure or active socially and politically.

A number of professions and occupations such as penology, criminology, social work, welfare administration, public health and social science research depend on the existence of the poor.

Industry wouldn't like a situation in which the worker who strikes has some sort of security behind him. It is feasible that life insurance companies would also dislike the potential of GAI.

At the moment though we have a problem. Canada has people living in poverty and a GAI program seems to be a start to an answer. It would be a mistake to think that such a plan would be the curall of poverty but it may be the best for which we can hope now.



The last big rip-off



"There's one thing in this world a person don't say--'I'll look around a little and if I can't do better, I'll come back and take it'. That's a coffin. And take your poor man and if you work him right, he'll bust himself on a single layout. Or especially a woman." Mark Twain put it neatly in the words of an undertaker.

A funeral is the third largest expenditure of the average Canadian. The average funeral cost according to latest (1968) statistics is \$554 covering funeral services only--the cost of a cemetery plot, a tombstone or vault, is not included.

The average middle-class Canadian probably pays closer to \$650--the only major purchase smaller than a house or car.

Unions feel the workingman has been the worst victim of the funeral industry, claiming that funeral industry, claim-

In backlash to the climate in the funeral industry, non-profit memorial societies began forming across the United States and Canada during the 1950's and have grown enormously in the 60's and 70's. The largest society, the Memorial Society of B. C. now has over 70,000 members. The Memorial Society of Edmonton has just over 2,500 members.

In 1963, the Continental Association of Funeral and Memorial Societies (CAFMS) was formed to co-ordinate the American societies and a similar central organization of Canadian societies was formed in 1971--the Memorial Society Association of Canada (MSAC).

Memorial societies act as a co-ordinator between a proliferation of organizations wanting anatomical gifts, providing members with all the various forms necessary.

deceased to cemetery or crematoria; 3) provision of a simple minimum cost coffin (#2, velvet-covered); and 4) the provision of the necessary legal documents--for \$125. This does not include the cost of a cemetery plot, a purchase ranging between \$185 and \$310 in Edmonton.

The trend is towards cremation, and away from the heavy cost of earth burials. It takes \$3.50 worth of gas for a cremation, a clean orderly process for returning human remains to the elements... The ashes (actually pulverized bone fragments) are clean and white and may be stored indefinitely or mailed by parcel post. Howard & McBride provide cremations for \$75 beyond the basic \$125 fee.

Pre-planning does save money. The amounts vary, but a simple and dignified funeral costs several hundred dollars less than the elaborate affair un-

Ada Blvd., Edmonton).

In the words of Mae Cox, "undertaker... would not press families to make anatomical gifts of the deceased because it would preclude display of the body during the funeral, with the resulting loss to the undertaker of sales of his goods and services." Memorial societies have given top priority to informing the public about the need for anatomical gifts.

Laws relating to the funeral industry and disposition of human remains are inadequate and often not in the best interests of the public.

A person cannot leave binding directions as to self-disposition either in his will or any other document. In some provinces (not in Alberta) a Model Human Tissue Act has been passed, and an illogical situation exists where one can make binding donations of one's body or parts of it which



ing that funeral homes make a point of discovering the cash death benefits and taking all. It's not good business sense to charge more than the family will be able to pay but with death benefits, the money is there, and the bills will be paid.

In some American cities, large unions are seriously considering plans for a union mortuary. Such plants, with their mass base, could prosper on rates which would bankrupt a private director.

Funeral costs in Edmonton, although they are rising rapidly, are substantially lower than in the U.S. The industry is not nearly so overcrowded. Edmonton, with a population of half a million people, is serviced by nine funeral directors, who handle approximately one funeral per day, while Philadelphia, with a population four times the size of Edmonton, must support 160 morticians.

One, sometimes two, funerals per week must support the overhead of an idle plant.

"The object of the societies is to enable members to plan before death for simple, dignified, but low-cost funerals," says Mae Cox, Secretary of MSAC.

Memorial Societies are not in the funeral business themselves; some act only in an advisory capacity but most act as a middleman, contracting one or more local undertakers to provide dignified simple funerals. Within the contract is a stipulation that the undertaker will not attempt to 'upgrade' the funeral services the member predetermined before death.

A memorial society does not handle the business details; the family itself deals directly with the funeral director, but armed with information, collective support, and a pre-arranged understanding of available services.

The Memorial Society of Edmonton has contracted a 'basic' funeral from Howard and McBride Ltd., providing the minimal legally required services: 1) transportation from place of death to funeral home; 2) transportation of

undertakers 'sell'. The average cost of undertaker services at an adult privately financed funeral is \$460 in Edmonton. At a recent funeral of a memorial society member, essentially the same services were purchased for \$240.

Memorial societies are far more than a cheap burial co-operative. They are the only organizations concerned with protecting the consumer in the funeral industry. It is a double-sided role; they are a public information and educational association and act as a consumer's lobby to balance industry interests in funeral legislation and regulation.

The memorial society provides accurate and relatively unbiased information about the various means of disposition. What is cremation? Is embalming necessary? Can a body be buried outside a cemetery? The society speaks on radio open-lines and T.V. talk shows. Speakers travel to nearby towns. The Memorial Society of Edmonton is willing to answer any queries by phone (477-6864) or by mail (5326

can be waived by the common law right of possession of the next-of-kin.

The Model Human Tissue Act is still in a state of confusion. The provinces are individually responsible for legislation concerned with funerals and human disposition but to allow free interchange of donations from province to province and province to state similar legislation must be passed in each province. As it now stands a man from Saskatchewan who is killed in a car accident in Alberta and had arranged to donate his kidneys in Saskatchewan would not be able to donate them, although desperately needed in Alberta.

Glen Acorn, of the provincial legislative council, has been urging the government to introduce the bill for a Model Human Tissue Act to the House for the last two years. But so much legislation has been introduced by the department of Health and Social Development that it has been pushed aside. Neal Crawford has assured the Memorial Society of Edmonton that it

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

Recycling body parts

Death, to all people, means the end. It's all over--there is nothing left. For some, of course, there will be eternal joy in heaven or eternal torment in hell, and for some there will be eternal sleep, but whatever one's beliefs, post-mortem activities are traditionally restricted to the soul, and most people (with the notable exception of the Pantheists) will agree that after death the body is no longer needed--by its former inhabitant, that is. It can be very useful to other people.

Donation of one's body to medical schools for instruction and research is the most widely known practice. The University of Alberta has the legal right to claim bodies which otherwise would be buried at the public expense, but the supply of such 'unclaimed' bodies falls far short of the demand.

The Department of Anatomy will arrange transportation of the body to the university from any point within a 150 mile radius of Edmonton, and pay for such transportation up to a maximum of \$150.

The university is licensed as a cemetery and all bodies donated are officially buried. After the body has been thoroughly studied, the department will arrange burial or cremation of the remains at the expense of the university.

The family is allowed to reclaim the remains for private burial, but are then responsible for payment of the costs. Because a cadaver is not legally defined as property, bodies cannot be sold to the department. The thought of selling a body brings to mind gory tales of bodysnatchers, desperate villains who robbed recently-dug graves and made their livings by selling those contents to medical schools.

grave robbers

The most famous of these grave-robbers were Burke and Hare, who roamed the streets of Edinburgh in the dark midnight hours of the late nineteenth century. Eventually, because of the low death rate (due, no doubt, to the high standard of living enjoyed by the inhabitants of the slums), they expanded their operations to the streets, and began peddling the victims of their own homicidal activities. They were caught and hanged, and the doctor who had bought the murdered bodies from them was a social outcast for the rest of his life.

Commerce in human bodies is not a good idea.

Deciding to donate your body to the Department of Anatomy is not a sure way of disposing of your remains--alternate plans of disposal should be discussed.

A donated body will not be accepted if it has been autopsied, already embalmed by a funeral director, or if death was caused by a disease or accident which would make anatomical study impossible.

Even a badly disfigured corpse, however, can be useful in many ways. If the

eyes are not damaged, the corneas can be removed and used in a corneal transplant. The eyes should be removed from the body less than six hours after death, and used within 48 hours. (Opinions vary widely on time limits for corneal removal and transplant. These are quoted from an article written by Dr. T. L. Hassard, an ophthalmologist at the University Hospital.)

Kidneys can also be transplanted. A new kidney can mean a return to almost normal life for a patient who has been dependent for survival on a dialysis machine. A donation by a member of the patient's family is best, but two-thirds of all kidney patients have no available living related donors. For such patients, the only source of kidneys for transplants is cadavers.

In recent years, pituitary glands have become valuable for the human growth hormone, which is extracted and used in the treatment of children whose own pituitaries do not produce enough of it and who would otherwise grow up to be dwarfs. Approximately 300 pituitary glands per child per year are needed to maintain normal growth.

The bones of the middle ear, the temporal bones, can be transplanted into people whose deafness is caused by a malfunctioning of these bones. Success-

ful eardrum transplants have also been made. These obviously must come from cadavers.

Even skin is useful--it is invaluable in the treatment of second and third-degree burns. While it is true that only the patient's own skin will 'take' permanently, cadaver skin makes a superb dressing for severely burnt areas. It covers the burn until the patient's own skin has regenerated. During prolonged treatment, it must be replaced several times as the body rejects it.

The skin of older people is preferable to that of younger ones, since it replaces itself more slowly and remains on the burn for a longer period of time. Because of shortages of human skin, pig and dog skin are sometimes used, but they are not as good.

In a large number of conditions, such as leukaemia, haemophilia and aplastic anaemia, bone marrow grafts can save lives. The possibilities for the use of bone marrow in treating even more disorders are expanding rapidly.

cadaver blood

Blood, of course, is always needed. Many operations (especially transplant operations) cannot be performed without adequate quantities of blood, and blood transfusions are needed every day by thousands of other patients. The gap between the numbers of those who could give blood and those who actually do is enormous. Although they try to screen out donors who are afflicted with any disease which might be transmitted through the blood, blood-collecting organisations such as the Red Cross find it virtually impossible to detect the presence of the serum hepatitis virus. In many cases this disease is transmitted to the unfortunate patient. The hepatitis can be, and often is, fatal, especially to someone in a weakened state.

Three per cent of all patients receiving blood transfusions contract serum hepatitis, and there is some evidence to indicate that not all cases of transfusion hepatitis are reported.

Blood taken from cadavers is commonly used in the USSR, and at the Sklifosovsky Institute in Moscow, 50% of all blood used comes from this source. Nearly three litres can be taken from a cadaver, and when the donor dies a quick and violent death, his defence mechanisms release an anticoagulant into his blood stream, simplifying storage procedures immensely.

As the blood is thoroughly tested before being used, there is no danger of transmitting disease.

Soviet doctors accept cadaver blood only from bodies which have died suddenly and are free from disease. They have an abundant supply of blood, whereas the Red Cross, which desperately needs the blood, must accept the possibly false statement of someone who wants the money and claims never to be sick.

This method of obtaining blood seems to be an excellent one for North America, but as the chief of the Cadaver Blood Transfusion Laboratory at the Sklifosovsky Institute said at a recent international congress, "a large city, a well-organised emergency service and adequate legislation are necessary if the tool is to work effectively". Especially the legislation.

leftovers

Donations after death need not be restricted to body tissues. Glasses, dental bridges and pills can be used again. An although it is not at present being done, the recycling of tooth fillings is advocated by Dr. George E. Schuchard of the University of Southern California Dental School.

All of these tissues are needed, but millions of them are being buried every year. Some of them are collected by a few separate agencies--the Eye Bank, the Blood Bank (containing blood from living donors only), the Temporal Bone Bank and the Pituitary Agency. The last two are not exactly household words.

When a person wants to "leave his body to science" he can either leave it to the nearest medical school or request that various parts of him be sent to the



appropriate agencies. Usually, only one or two agencies benefit from one person.

If the services performed by all of these agencies were combined in a single organisation, every usable part of every cadaver donated (for purposes other than anatomical study) could be used where it is needed. This is the concept of the Human Resource Centre, or Human Parts Bank.

human resources centre

In San Diego, California, at the biennial meeting last year of Funeral and Memorial Societies, Clive Hinckley reported on the proposed formation of a "Human Resource Centre" in that city. Such a centre would receive the bodies of all those in the area who before death had signed a permission for their bodies to be used.

It would be staffed by scientists and technicians and, to be effective, would have to be closely associated with all hospitals in the area. Many of the tissues could be salvaged during an autopsy, or, if no autopsy were deemed necessary, by suitably trained technicians.

The length of time which these tissues can be stored and then safely used varies widely--for kidneys and eyes it is very short--but skin has been frozen, thawed and then grafted successfully. Research which may result in the same procedure for kidneys is now being carried out at the University of Alberta. It is not too unreasonable to expect that methods of preserving all useful tissues until they are needed will be developed.

When every part of the body which could help the living had been removed and stored, the remains could be cremated or buried by a mortuary attached to the Human Resource Centre. Thus the high cost of funerals could be avoided and the maximum benefits could be derived from each body donated.

Also at the meeting in San Diego was Mae Cox of the Memorial Society of Edmonton, who was very impressed by the idea of a Human Resource Centre. She had been approached many times by people in the MSE who had said, "If any part of me can be used, so much the better". Usually, the most they can do is to donate eyes and kidneys.

Since returning to Edmonton, Mrs. Cox has carried on a lively correspondence with Mr. Hinckley, exchanging information on the possibility of such centres.

Early last summer, Mr. Hinckley founded the Inland Empire Human Resource Centre in San Diego, which has finally surmounted the legal barriers to its operation and is now tackling the financial ones.

Mrs. Cox is compiling information and investigating methods of organization of a Human Parts Bank. One day, because of her efforts, there may be one in Edmonton.

Funeral industry

cont. from p. 12

will be brought before the fall session.

The law does not adequately protect the public from undesirable and deceptive trade practices, so undertakers automatically proceed with embalming and mislead customers with false information of legal requirements.

In some states laws prohibit funeral contracts and/or quoting prices in advance of death. This is ostensibly to prevent abuses by racketeering funeral directors who use high pressure tactics on prospects. In practice these laws are drawn in such a way as to prevent the consumers from dealing collectively with the funeral director or even coming to an individual understanding with him about price and service.

T. W. McBride, Sr. of Howard and McBride told me "Don't be trapped into thinking all funeral directors are robbers" but laws to protect the consumers from those who are more concerned with profits than honesty are in order.

The funeral industry is almost self-regulating: licensing boards are often industry-dominated with little or no consumer representation. With complete self-control, the funeral industry

would be free to set its own standards which may well mean compulsory embalming and cosmetology.

In collaboration with CAFMS, MSAC commissioned a report analysing present legislation related to the funeral industry. This Neilson-Watkins study, completed this May, prepared three draft laws, two essentially protecting the consumer and one giving a person binding right of self-disposition.

The Memorial Society of Edmonton presented the study to the licensing examiner and Neal Crawford who "appreciated the attempt to come up with positive suggestions" says Mrs. Cox. The suggestions of the report will be evaluated in the near future.

One problem unique to the Canadian funeral industry of special concern to memorial societies is the takeover of 23 funeral homes in 36 locations across Canada by two American companies--Service Corporation International of Houston, Texas, and International Funeral Services of Des Moines, Iowa.

They represent only 36 funeral homes out of some 1,900, but 23 of the firms are among the largest.



the adventures of those
FABULOUS FURRY

FREAK BROTHERS

COPYRIGHT © 1973

by **GILBERT SHELTON**

IT SAYS HERE THAT THE SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED THAT LOCAL COMMUNITIES HAVE THE POWER TO DECIDE WHAT IS PORNOGRAPHY!



WE'D BETTER HURRY AND DETERMINE OUR OWN LOCAL STANDARDS, THEN!



FIRST, WE MAKE A FEW PROTEST SIGNS...



NOW, TO THE BUSIEST INTERSECTION IN TOWN!



WE'LL JUST STAND HERE UNTIL SOMETHING "OFFENSIVE" COMES ALONG!



SOMEONE WALKING A DOG!

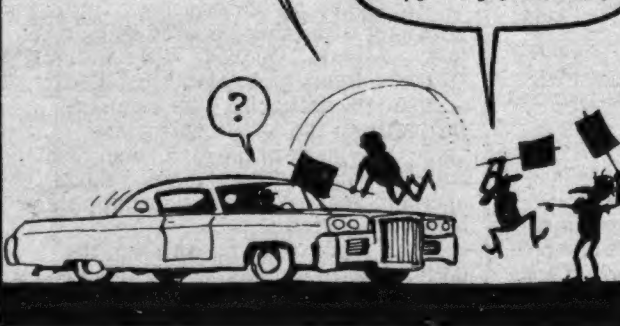
THAT DOG MIGHT "POOP" ON THE SIDEWALK!

GET THEM!



UGH! LOOK! RICH PEOPLE DRIVING A HUGE FAT DISGUSTING DETROIT CHROME MOUNTAIN!

IT'S OBSCENE!



WELL, THAT'S THE MOST OFFENSIVE THING I'VE SEEN IN MY WHOLE LIFE!



HOORAY!

RIGHT ON!

THE TEEVEE NEWS CREW HAS ARRIVED!



WELL, I DON'T LIKE THIS!

...AND THIS IS OFFENSIVE TO ME!

ME TOO! TAKE MY PICTURE!



I JUST HAD THE WEIRDEST DREAM...

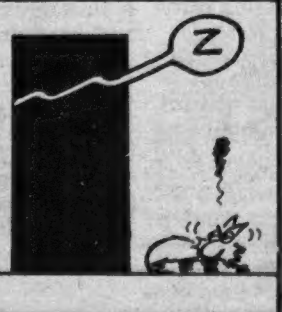
A "DREAM," HUNH?



FAT FREDDY'S

CAT

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BY
GILBERT SHELTON



END

It's not me, it's the factory!

(Condensed from GUERRILLA)

The human race has been around for a million years. Nature engineered us very carefully so we wouldn't interfere with the balance of life.

You breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. You give off solid and liquid wastes.

Plants breathe in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. They take in minerals and nitrogen from animal and human waste. They use sunlight to turn these things into food, and they grow.

Animals eat the plants, then humans eat the animals and plants as well. Af-

ter we die, our bodies decompose, and become food for the plants. The cycle is closed. Nothing is wasted.

Pollution interferes with this natural cycle of life, a cycle which depends on air, land, and water. Pollution is smoke and oil slicks, junk cars, and weed-killers. Pollution pours out of smoke-stacks, exhaust pipes, culverts, and dump trucks. Cars and industries both do a good job of poisoning the air.

Water is even more a victim of the factory. Industry uses and pollutes almost two-thirds of our water supply, and agribusiness accounts for most of the rest.

People themselves use less than one seventh of all the water consumed in North America. Sewage, the waste that humans put into the water, can be removed. The oil, acid, ammonia, dissolved metal and pesticides from industry and agribusiness in most cases cannot be removed.

It's the same story with land pollution (garbage). Industrial and commercial waste makes up 60 per cent of the hundreds of millions of tons of garbage discarded annually. The other 40 per cent comes from "people".

But look closely and you find that much unavoidable people garbage -



discarded food, paper, and the like breaks down and can be recycled. The problem comes from all the "convenience" packages.

Those no-deposit, no-return cans and bottles are hard to get rid of. They pile up on the scrap heaps--over 100 billion a year--and actually cost us a lot of money in taxes that go towards disposal, a tab the manufacturer never mentions. That's one reason they started making non-returnable containers the first place--to pass the bill for getting rid of them on to the consumer.

Pollution is not a people problem. If it was, countries like India, which have many more people in a smaller area, would be dying from pollution. It is the industrial countries of the world that are polluted, and among them, none compares with the United States.

The United States has the world's largest Gross National Product (GNP). That means that the U. S. produces more than any other country in the world. And every year, the GNP gets bigger.



ABORTION

In the latest of a series of stepped-up campaigns against the abortion law repeal campaign, Montréal police arrested Dr. Yvon Macchaliée and charged him with performing illegal abortions. The next day, they raided the offices of a well-known abortion referral service--a perfectly legal establishment.

These events follow in the wake of a mounting campaign against the repeal movement, which has included, among other things, statements by Justice Minister Otto Lang, demanding that the number of legal abortions presently being performed be cut back.

These actions can also be seen as a response to the campaign waged by Dr. Henry Morgentabé, arrested two years ago on charges of performing illegal abortions, who has demanded that his "illegal" abortion clinic, in which he has performed 5,000 abortions with no deaths arising, be publicly recognized as an accredited clinic.

Both doctors have been active supporters of a woman's right to abortion--participating in the W5 television program in which Dr. Morgentabé publicly performed an abortion in his clinic. As well, Macchaliée has signed the 200-

name petition of accomplices--a declaration of persons who have performed or aided illegal abortions--circulated by the Front Commun pour l'Abrogation des Lo's sur l'Avortement.

It was after the W5 television program that Macchaliée was arrested, the referral service raided, and the W5 film-footage seized as evidence against the two men. They face life imprisonment if convicted.

The Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws is outraged at these latest attacks on a woman's right to abortion--a right supported by 60 per cent of the population, according to latest Gallup Polls.

We urge all concerned citizens to join us in our campaign to drop the charges against Drs. Morgentabé and Macchaliée. Already rallies and marches have been held in several cities across Canada, and a petition is being circulated.

On August 21, the date of Dr. Macchaliée's pre-trial, public actions will be organized by the C. W. C.

For further information, phone Joan Cameron, 433-0743, or Shiela Mawson, 433-4073. POUNDMAKER will be carrying further details in the next issue.

'Free Press' unionized

WINNIPEG (Prairie Dog Press)--One of Winnipeg's most vigorously anti-labour corporations has lost another battle to its workers. As of July 9, 167 employees working in the advertising and editorial departments of the Winnipeg Free Press--that old proponent of "Freedom of Trade, Liberty of Religion and Equality of Civil Rights"--are union members.

The union, the Newspaper Guild (CLC) has been certified by the Manitoba Labour Board as bargaining agents for personnel in the advertising department and for reporters, copy editors, editorial writers, photographers, and secretarial staff in the editorial department.

Certification is another breakthrough for employees of the Free Press, a newspaper that has a shady history of strike-breaking and constant anti-labour propaganda on its news and editorial pages.

The Newspaper Guild represents daily newspaper employees in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa,

Toronto, and Montréal.

The Free Press management launched an attack on certification at the Labour Board hearing on the matter, July 5. Prominent in opposing the Guild was Dudley Magnus, who is, ironically, the paper's labour reporter. However, 86 per cent of the workers in the advertising and editorial departments signed with the Guild.

The strategy which brought the union to a company which has long repressed attempts at organization and has fired several workers who took the forefront in such attempts was described by a Labour Board member as "the most brilliant organizing coup that I've heard of in this area".

The signing up of employees was accomplished over 48 hours during one weekend this spring and was led by Guild people from eastern Canada.

The unionization of the Free Press leaves the Edmonton Journal as one of the last big dailies in Canada to resist unionization.

Manitoba election cont. from p. 3

zens who practiced repression on a scale until then never seen in Canada.

The same financial interests who in 1919 were smashing the strike last month provided funds and personnel for the GGG. Manitobans are awaiting as well the results of the Washington Post's investigation into alleged connections between the GGG and ITT. The politics of ITT are simple: to remove any threats to the interests of the "phone company". Recently, the ITT demonstrated its methods. It attempted to get the U. S. government to subvert the democratically elected government of Chile led by Allende. ITT is a conglomerate which controls 58 companies in Canada, including Avis Rent-a-Car. In Winnipeg it owns Arctic Services which is responsible for maintaining the Dew Line. The James Bay project is also backed by ITT through one of its subsidiaries.

The post-election map of Manitoba is easily read. The north and the east of both Winnipeg and the province voted NDP. The south and west voted for the Tories. One result of the election may be the elimination of the Liberals and the consequent polarization of Manitoba's politics in the same fashion as Saskatchewan. A source of encouragement for the NDP is the overwhelming support received in Winnipeg's working class constituencies.

The victory may give a misleading impression of the strength of the party in the province. With 13,000 members it is numerically strong. But the membership is largely inactive. Constituency organizations, where they exist, are usually weak. The level of political education is low. The caucus dominates the party and the caucus is in its turn very much controlled by the cabinet. Cy Gonick, leading left-wing member of the party in the Legislature refused to run again.

However, Ed Schreyer has received his mandate. He also has the majority he needs. The record of the last four years is good in the area of social legislation. He is now in a position to democratize the economy and politics of Manitoba. The question is not of power but of will.

--Richard Tavec, organizer

Plug the pipeline

WINNIPEG (Prairie Dog Press)--In a speech to members of the Canadian Council of Unions (CCU), Cy Gonick, Manitoba Waffle spokesman, described the MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline as the single most disastrous project ever undertaken in Canada. Gonick urged CCU members to "take to the streets" to stop it.

Addressing the CCU Convention banquet, July 7, Gonick stated that Canada was acting as a pusher to the U. S. "energy junkie", with dire consequences for Canadian workers.

Along with other resource sellouts in B. C., Alberta, Quebec, and the Churchill River diversion in Manitoba, Gonick forecast the following developments arising from the Mackenzie plan:

- 1) the export of the U. S. energy crisis to Canada, with guaranteed shortages and heating bills two or three times higher than present;
- 2) an increase in the value of the dollar, therefore making Canadian goods more expensive and increasing unemployment;
- 3) a trade off: exchanging jobs in secondary industry for jobs "digging ditches";
- 4) in the short run a shortage of labour power and parts, inflation, price and wage controls, a housing shortage and rising interest rates;
- 5) untold environmental damage, and cultural genocide for 24,000 native people.

Mr. Gonick stated that public ownership of the resource industry was necessary to free its use from the manacles of U. S. imperialism and to make Canada's riches available to the needy areas of the world.

He felt that since neither the Liberals nor the Tories would take such action, and "probably not" the NDP, it was necessary to sit-in at Parliament, and take other action.

In response Joe Irving, a conference observer from Trail, B. C. suggested that a more effective means of controlling Canadian resources would be for workers to sit-in at their plants, instead of Parliament.



In Edmonton, capitalists are the good guys.

Business leaders are friends, not the enemy.

The consensus in these parts is that government — all levels of government — must work with, and not against business.

Consider our tax laws, our long record of harmonious management/labour relations, our overall political climate, our Yellowhead Highway which makes routes north and west to the coast faster, safer and cheaper than ever before.

Edmonton is an amicable and lucrative city.

If you've been thinking of expanding or making a change, think about us. Maybe here in Edmonton and Alberta we have some answers for you.

If such an idea has either seriously, or even vaguely crossed your mind, simply telephone me. We'll arrange a confidential meeting in your city or mine.

Leo L. LeClerc

L. L. LeClerc
The City of
Edmonton
Phone (403) 425-5464




In Edmonton, no-growth is a dirty word.

No-growth.
Cry of big cities. Pledge of governments. And some consider it the only answer for certain urban centres.

In Edmonton, growth is not a dirty word. We are the 5th largest market in Canada, and the biggest city in southern Alberta. But we still have room to grow. Room for you and your company to grow in.

We are not choked by time and space. We want business and industry. If you are thinking of expansion east of the mountains, think of Edmonton. The climate is ideal for flourishing businesses.

New plants are locating here at the rate of one every 4 working days. In Edmonton, capitalists are the good guys.

If you believe in growth, maybe here in Edmonton we have some answers for you.

If the idea of growth has seriously, or even vaguely crossed your mind, simply telephone me. We'll arrange a confidential meeting in your city or mine.

Leo L. LeClerc
L. L. LeClerc
The City of
Edmonton
Phone (403) 425-5464

The ads that appear on this page were placed in Time Magazine (Canadian Edition) on behalf of Edmonton taxpayers by Leo LeClerc, who is hired by the city to promote industrial development. They were brought to POUNDMAKER's attention by the Alberta NDP which has sent a letter of protest to Mayor Ivor Dent (a member of their Party) and to the Journal.

Strange that these ads should run in issues of Time distributed in B. C., but not in Alberta. Don't we have any capitalist "good guys" in this province? Mr. LeClerc probably thinks that the capitalists have become hostile to administrations which do bad guy things like raise old age pensions, control land speculators, and abolish medicare premiums, such as is the case in some western provinces. Funny that Ivor Dent should see things that way ... Do the people of Edmonton see things that way? ...



Beautiful, Capitalistic, Edmonton.

BIGGEST CITY IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA
Do you think of Edmonton as one of the north's biggest cities? And like the north, an exciting frontier — but for a future time?

Think again. Edmonton is not a northern city, like many people imagine. It is the biggest city in southern Alberta. (Look at a map.)

It is not a rugged frontier city; although people do look to work, development and growth to get their hearts started in the morning.

Our skyline is beautiful and expensive.

Our climate for industry and expansion is warm and inviting. We grow beautiful businesses here.

Edmonton has blossomed into the 5th largest market in Canada. New plants are locating here at the rate of one every 4 working days.

By 1976, metropolitan Edmonton will be the largest city between Toronto and Vancouver. By the year 2000, we will be one of the only two metro cities in Western Canada with population over a million.

If you've been thinking about making a change or expanding, think about us. We're not as far north as you might have imagined. And maybe we have some answers for you.

If such an idea has either seriously, or even vaguely crossed your mind, simply telephone me. We'll arrange a confidential meeting in your city or mine.

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